



one genuine Aspirin—"Bayer," that tablets without the name "Bayer" are not Aspirin at all.





"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are the same world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. But they are entirely Canadian—made in Canada by a Canadian Company, all rights being purchased from the United States Government.

BIG ADVERTISING ALL SUMMER

Stock double quantity now—all three sizes. No chance to lose, because we will redeem "Bayer" packages for price paid any time you say. A "Bayer" display in window or on counter will pay bigger than any other effort you could make. Write for a "Bayer" display to-day. No charge.

THE BAYER COMPANY, Limited, 52 Sandwich Street, West, WINDSOR, ONT.

Asbirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monogacticacidester of Salleylicacid. While

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Consany will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

The House for School Supplies



Bases Full

School Opening

New
Scribblers
Exercise
Books



Surprised

These illustrations show four of our new Three-Color Covers for Scribblers and Exercise Books.

Genuine Sheepskin School Bags

Again on the market.

Also

Waterproof Leatherette, Duck and Oilcloth

The good English lines again available.

Maps and Globes

OTHER LINES

Camel's Hair Brushes
Made in Canada. Sizes 1 to 12.

Canadian-made Lead Pencils

Black-Board Brushes

Our own manufacture



Sympathy

Set Squares, Protractors, and Mathematical Sets Harbutt's Plasticine Examination Pads Note Books, Etc., Etc.

Copp-Clark Co.

495-517 Wellington St. West

TORONTO



Cherry Ripe

June, 1920

The Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World

Your Customer Knows

Over half a century of steady publicity has given Beecham's Pills the prominent place in the family medicine cheat in millions of homes. They give prompt relief from Constipation, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Troubles; purify the blood, brighten the eye, and clear the complexion.

When your customer knows what she wants, it's easy for you—and you know that the quicker the turnover the larger the profits.

Beecham's Pills are a more interesting proposition for the dealer to-day than ever before! Do your part—look at your stock right now—be sure to carry a plentiful supply at all times.

Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., Sole Agents, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Advertised of any Medicine in the World

Good Equipment Increases Efficiency

Any advertiser of store equipment will be glad to answer enquiries from dealers regarding his line, while the editor of The RETAIL DRUGGIST will, at any time, be glad to offer suggestions or supply information in regard to store equipment.

Good equipment in the store works for larger sales and greater profit. It is going to play an important part in the successful conduct of business during the new era of activity we are now entering.

Every dealer should make a study at this time of his necessities in the way of store fixtures and business machinery. Our advertisements offer valuable suggestions in this connection, while every dealer should read the editorial department devoted to the subject.



| and a | idress |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Send me the follow | ing Diamond Dyes |
| FOR WOOL | FOR COTTON |
| Doz. Light Blue | Doz. Light Blue |
| " Dark Blue | " Dark Blue |
| " Navy Blue | " Navy Blue |
| Brown | " Brown |
| " Seal Brown | " Seal Brown |
| " Green | " Green |
| " Dark Green | " Dark Green |
| " Pink | Pink |
| " Cardinal Red | " Cardinal Red |
| " Turkey Red | " Turkey Red |
| " Garnet | " Garnet |
| " Black | Black |
| " Purple | " Purple |
| " Yellow | " Yellow |
| " Orange | " Orange |
| " Gray | " Gray |
| | Doz. Slate for Black Ink |
| | DOZEN |

Wholesaler's name

Price, \$1.13 per dozen. 1 gross \$13.56 AND ONE DOZEN FREE

and address

State below colors preferred on Free Dyes Offer

NAME FREE GOODS

FOR WOOL FOR COTTON

Retailer's name

** Wholesaler will send notice of this order to The Wells & Richardson

Friend Druggist! Escape last season's nightmare by ordering, now, a double quantity of

Diamond Dyes

April, May, June are the Diamond Dye months. Big advertising in your home papers means tremendous sales.

\$9.84 Profit

Order 12 dozen Diamond Dyes from your wholesaler and get 1 dozen free, netting you \$9.84 clean profit on an investment of \$13.56, or 721/2% net profit.

Order Today! Hurry!

Please use this Free Goods Order Blank and get that 12 dozen in your D. D. cabinet then, and then only, are you sure of avoiding disappointed customers and lost profits.

Meet the Demand for

HYGLO Manicure Preparations

The women of Canada who realize the necessity for perfect fingernails have come to know HYGLO as the most satisfactory means to that end. It is easy to use, does away with the use of harmful scissors and produces a lasting polish.

Such satisfaction means repeated orders, while our extensive and intelligent advertising campaign is daily bringing to dealers hundreds of new HYGLO users.

Study the following price list for the generous profits allowed dealers. You owe it to yourself to feature HYGLO:

Don't forget to ask about our complete line of rouges, face-powders, lip-sticks and mascarine

| Wholesale | |
|---|-----------|
| per doz. | Retail at |
| 501 HYGLO Nail Polish Powder (tubes) \$3.00 | \$.35 |
| 502 HYGLO Nail Polish Cake (small) 3.00 | .35 |
| 503 HYGLO Nail Polish Cake (large) 5.10 | .65 |
| 504 HYGLO Cuticle Remover and Nail | |
| Bleach 3.00 | .35 |
| 505 HYGLO Nail White in jar 3,00 | |
| 506 HYGLO Complete Manicure Outfit 12.00 | |
| 507 HYGLO Nail Polish Paste (pink) 3.00 | .35 |
| 508 HYGLO Handy Manicure Outfit (small | |
| size) 4.20 | |
| 560 HYGLO Mascarine 6.00 | .75 |
| 511 HYGLO Compact Powder (flesh, white, | |
| Rachel), lavender striped box, mirror, lamb's wool puff 4.00 | .50 |
| 512 HYGLO Compact Rouge (dark, medium, | |
| light), as above, lamb's wool puff 4.00 | .50 |
| 513 HYGLO Metal Box Compact Powder, | |
| same colors as 511-Mirror, lamb's wool puff 4.00 | .50 |
| 514 HYGLO Metal Box Compact Rouge, | |
| same colors as 512 — Mirror, lamb's wool, puff | .50 |
| 516 HYGLO Combination Compact Rouge and | .00 |
| Powder, lavender striped paper box, full | |
| Powder, lavender striped paper box, full mirror, lamb's wool puff, rough in dark | |
| medium, light; powder in flesh, white, Rachel 8.00 | 1.00 |
| 536 HYGLO Lip Stick, metal slide, dark and | 0.5 |
| medium shades 2.75 | .35 |
| 537 HYGLO Lip Stick, paper tube, dark and medium shades | .25 |
| 559 HYGLO Evebrow Pencils, metal slide. | .20 |
| black, brown 2.00 | .25 |
| | |
| Minimum quantity for direct shipment—two gr | ross. |

Minimum quantity for direct shipment-two gross.

Discount: 2 gross, 15 per cent.; 5 gross or more, 20 per cent.; 30 days net; 2 per cent., ten days.

Write to-day for full information

ADDRESS

Harold F. Ritchie & Co.

Selling Agents

LIMITED

10 McCaul Street, Toronto, Can. GRAF BROS., 119-125 W. 24th Street, New York City



The New Way Interchangeable Store Equipment

Sectional units of beautiful design. Combined, form complete equipment. Initial purchase may be small. Additions made at any time. Depreciation reduced to minimum. Efficiency increased to maximum. Our catalogue explains.

Jones Bros. & Co., Limited

Drug Store Builders
29-31 Adelaide St. West
TORONTO

Advanced Price 21s, net.

Chemists 19s. 6d.

Reprint of Nineteenth Edition

SQUIRE'S COMPANION

TO THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA, 1914

Published by J. & A. CHURCHILL, 7 Gt. Marlborough St., W. 1.

The Chemist and Druggist says.—"It is the largest British book of the kind whose utility is recognised equally by physicians and pharmacists, while it is also distinctive in containing information that is wanted by specialists in chemistry, medicine and pharmacy. It maintains its unique position as a national work of reference."

The Prescriber says—"Neither medical man not pharmacist can afford to be without the latest edition of Squire's Companion."

The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record says—"This useful volume cannot be too highly commended."

Leaflet and Quotations on application

SQUIRE & SONS, LTD. 413 Oxford Street - London, W. 1.

Chemists on the Establishment of The King

English Fruit Juices for Canada

Very pure, fresh and good Fruit Juices of great strength

LEMON ORANGE LIME RASPBERRY BLACK CURRANT PINEAPPLE

in jars, casks, and bottles, all made in England, specially for Canadian requirements, are now ready for distribution.

Fruit Cup "O-T"

A specially prepared beverage for Soda Fountains, Cafes, and Restaurants. This beverage is best served with a little fresh fruit in each glass with soda water. The colour is as attractive as the flavour—reddy-goldenbrown.

The most famous non-alcoholic drink in the British Empire—spicy, fruity and pungent flavour, makes a fine aperitif and a good digestive. Diluted freely with soda, hot or cold.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR CANADA

Messrs. McConnan Smith Inc., 343 Water Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Messrs. Stroyan Dunwoody Co., 502 Confederation Life Bldgs., Winnipeg

Messrs. Watt & Scott, Limited, P. O. Box 3204, Montreal



The common-sense way of handling credit accounts

MERCHANTS in 182 different lines of business are using the N. C. R. Credit File.

These merchants have found that the file gives them the common-sense way of handling credit accounts.

It is a one-writing system. It eliminates book posting of accounts.

It keeps each day's credit business separate.

It prevents forgetting to charge goods sold on account.

It prevents neglecting to credit money paid on account.

It gives each charge customer a statement of account on every purchase.

It protects every credit record until it is paid in full.

It saves time, work, and worry. It stops leaks and saves profits.

Investigate this common-sense way of handling credit accounts

The National Cash Register Company of Canada, Limited

| | | | | | | | Ε | BE | LA | N | C | H | | 0) | EE | I | C | E | S: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| FILL | OUT | THIS | COUP | ON | AND | MAIL | TO-DA | 3 |
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Dept. 25, The National Cash Register Company of Canada, Limited 97 Pelham Ave., Toronto, Ontario:

Please give me full particulars about the N. C. R. Credit File way or handling credit accounts.

per the street of the street of

Business

Address



McLaughlin Fruit Syrups and Fruits For use at Soda Fountains

The popularity of McLaughlin's Fountain Fruit Syrups and Juices is based on superior quality and a delicious natural flavour, the result of special care in the selection of only the finest fruit. McLaughlin's variety of Real Fruit Juices will satisfy your most critical customers—a variety so liberal as to ensure finding what you want, a quality so dependable as to make you satisfied with what you buy. A trial order will convince you. Order now.

New price list ready for mailing

——Discounts on quantities——

J. J. McLaughlin Limited

Important Announcement

by

The Hooton Chocolate Co., Limited

Revival of Popular 5-Cent Price to Consumer

EXPERIENCE has shown, and every dealer knows, that 5c. is a far more convenient price than the awkward six cents or seven cents. For this reason, and in view of the greater volume of sales thus made possible by selling bars at 5c. each to consumers, we have decided to revive the price to the dealer of—

95c. a Box of 24 Bars

(Subject to usual Trade Discounts)

Hooton's Chocolate has established throughout the Dominion a reputation for the Highest Quality, and as a result we have built up a large output and are daily increasing our production.

It is on account of this volume that, despite the high cost of raw materials, we are able to maintain the high quality of Hooton's, and yet at the same time revive the five-cent consumer price.

For on no account would we jeopardize the good name of Hooton with the public.

THE QUALITY OF HOOTON'S

is Always Uniform

This reputation for quality will be jealously maintained, and while the present margin of profit is infinitesimal, we are satisfied that the increased turn-over will, as explained above, somewhat offset the reduction of profit per unit.

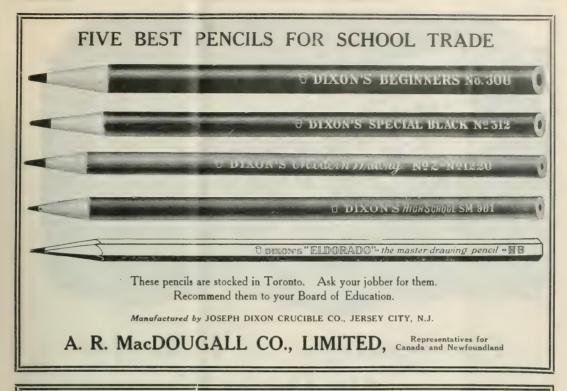
And it is our intention to rigorously maintain this price as long as it is humanly possible to do so, with the slightest margin of profit, in face of steadily rising costs in the high quality of ingredients that we use.



Hooton Chocolate Co.

LIMITED

TORONTO

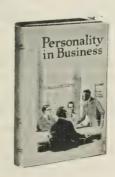


PERSONALITY IN BUSINESS

No one disputes the fact that a winning personality is a powerful factor in achieving success. Invariably the successful man has a personality that attracts. He finds it invaluable in winning confidence, n influencing men and women to his way of thinking, in bandling empleyees, in securing additional capital when it is needed.

Every word that is uttered, every letter that is written, every move that is made reveals a personality that almost instantly repels or attracts.

But just what is personality? To what extent can it be developed?



Some of America's most successful business men are ready to answer these questions for you—such men as John North Willys, James Logan, Samuel Miles Hastings, and others. In "Personality in Business" they tell in their own words what personality has meant to them, how it can be developed, what a dollar-making asset it is when used to the full st possible extent.

Use their methods for developing a winning personality, carry out the suggestions they make and you are almost certain to come into full possession of a power that will help you regardless of the position you occupy.

200 pages, 55% inches by 88% inches, bound in standard vellum cloth, gold stamped, illustrated

\$3.00 Postpaid

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, Limited

51 WELLINGTON W., TORONTO



The Spotlight of Publicity On Daylo Windows

MAKE your store headquarters for this super-merchandising plan, and break all records for Daylo sales by tying to the Eveready Daylo \$10,000.00 Cash Prize Contest.

You still have time to get this Contest material and to make your window the center of public interest. (Contest runs from June 1st to August 1st.) The public is reading the Contest Story in magazines and newspapers, on bill boards and theatre screens and is studying Daylo store windows. Why not yours?

Don't lose sales another day, but wire your jobber for 1920 Team Work Blank and Contest Materials.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY

Limited
Toronto

D. O. McKinnon, General Manager

DONALD MCKINNON, Advot Sing Manager

English Representatives .
SHARLAND N CO.
Eldon Street House,
London, E. C. 2

RETAIL DRUGGIST

Publication (1996)
51 Wellipoten St. West Toronto
Photo Adelaide 6426

PUBLISHED ABOUT THIRD WEEK OF MONTH PREVIOUS

WM. J. BRYANS, Editor

Subscription Rate, \$1.00 per year in Canada, Great Britain and British Colonies; \$1.50 to the United States.

Seasonable Suggestions For The Druggist

Methods that may be used to good advantage in promoting business at this season of the year.

It was difficult, with his narrow window and small store, for a neighborhood druggist to keep his window display interesting and fresh. While arranging some bottles of mineral water in the window he happened, by accident, to arrange them like ten pins. Observing the formation he procured a ball, painted on it "A Ten Strike" and made a novel display. The week following he arranged some soft drink beverages in bottles along the same formation overturning two that were purposely emptied. This time the words on the ball read. "Knock down your thirst with Nujnice."

Through this plan of changing the bottles and the ball each week he evolved a novel yet simple display that lasted him over six weeks. The fact that even such a simple display can win trade was evidenced in a hot spell when he displayed some bottled ginger ale along with this wording on the ball: "Roll inside and get a glass of cold ginger ale." During that week his ginger ale stock was completely exhausted, for the first time although even hotter weather had gone before.

MAKE FOUNTAIN "SPECIALS" DISTINCTIVE.

Make the specials you serve at the fountain distinctive. Two specials are enough at a small fountain, but—make them specials. Do not slap a lot of fruit and nuts into a big dish of ice cream and expect the pub-

lie to battle with each other to get some of it. They will disappoint you, and besides you will lose money on what you sell. A small dish of something nice, daintily served, is appropriated more than a dish piled high with cream, nuts and fruits, with the appearance of having been placed out in the rain. "Something New Every Day" looks well on a sign, but those who try to live up to it grow old, young, and then fail to do will they promise.

KINKS FOR SUMMER GOODS DISPLAYS

If you want to represent a camp fire in the window used charred sticks over red tissue paper. An electricish underneath will make it more effective at night.

Dyed excelsion can be used to represent green grass in summer window displays, giving a cooling and cheering appearance.

One store makes a comp fire for the summer display by the use of red tissue paper, cut to represent flames. An electric fan placed underneath kept the tissue paper in motion.

If you can't arrange an elaborate setting for your camp goods window, do something along this line. Even a paddle or a couple of fishing rods will give the idea.

ALBUMS for SPRINGTIME SNAPSHOTS

It's the time of year camera folks revel in. And they're busy already "shooting" the springtime scenes, the groups of friends, and so on. Perhaps the greatest pleasure of possessing a comera is being able to look at the picture in the weeks, months, and perhaps years to come. A good abund preserves the prints and makes an attractive book that's always interesting to visitors.

| 51_2 x7 in, cloth bound, 25 leaves, each | 16.7 |
|---|------|
| 549x7 in., cloth bound, 50 leaves, each | 7.7 |
| 512x7 in., leather bound, 50 leaves, each | 1.50 |
| 7x10 in., cloth boand, 50 leaves, each | 1 25 |
| 7x10 m., imitation leather bound, 50 leaves, each | 1.50 |
| 10x12 in., cloth bound, 50 leaves, each | 1.75 |
| 512x7 in., cloth loose leuf, 50 lent's, each | 1 25 |
| 7x10 in , cloth loose leaf, 50 leaves, each | 1.50 |
| 10x12 in., cloth loose leaf, 50 leaves, each | 2.50 |

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Profitable Use of Small Advertising Space

How to secure style plus individuality in your newspaper advertising—Some striking examples

By C. H. BROOKS.

NLY a few years ago most merchants had to be "sold" on advertising. To-day with the constant growth of the idea, the problem is more one of "How to Advertise."

There are many forms of advertising. All are good, depending upon their being used in the right manner, at the right time. But the object of this article is to drive home certain facts about small space advertising.

Newspaper advertising is the most effective way of getting your message before the greatest number of potential prospects, at the minimum expense. So vast and varied are the forms and styles of newspaper advertisements, and so many are the problems involved in the construction of text and arrangement of announcement to appear in the papers, that to the average dealer they present an unsolvable riddle.

However, by following these suggestions readers will be guided toward an easy solution.

Every dealer advertises for a definite purpose—or should. It may be to sell merchandise or some sort of service or energy, or all three. Before he builds the "style" of his advertising appeal, the purpose of that advertising must be settled. For instance, if the pur-

pose is to secure salesmen, you would hardly expect to use the same style of display, text and picture that you would in selling soaps. The purpose usually conditions the size and makeup of the advertisement.

Individuality in Advertisements.

"The style is the thing." Style it is that determines the kind of copy, the illustration, the type-face to be used, and the arrangement of all these. An advertising expert summarized it as follows: "Prepare an advertisement to force the attention of the reader to impel action." The purpose of an advertisement should be "To be seen." "To be read," "To be believed,"

Construction of advertisements that lack the above qualifications is usually due to it the the control part of the missing the control part of the missing the control part of the control

your printer to interpret your desires. The aver age newspaper compositor has little time to devote to making up an advertisement. Therefore, specify the style, especially at the beginning of your advertising campaign. Once you have a satisfactory general style of advertisement (arrangement, etc.) he can follow that composition in all later advertisements.

Toronto Dealers Advertising.

The profitable use of small advertising space is illustrated by the use a certain Toronto dealer makes of his space. This dealer gave the following method he adopts in placing and writing advertisements:—"Unless you have something specific to offer, such as a special bargain in a particular article, I believe in making up my advertisements to have plenty of white space and to use as big type as possible."

"Advertising of the kind I have adopted is of an accumulative nature. You can't trace direct results. The man who spends \$100 in advertising and expects to get \$200 within a short time is expecting too much."

Advertising is a means of selling something. The printed word is used instead of the spoken one. Every salesman has an "approach that he uses on a prospect.

It may be "good morning," or "how is your baby"-then he follows this up with his sales talk. The same holds good in advertising. The heading and possibly first paragraph of your advertisement is the introductory; it is the opening, the thing that will get interest. Then the text story is supposed to clinch the sale. Every advertisement is a story—a sales story. The trouble with inexperienced advertisement writers is that they try too often to be too "different," too "clever," to say "unusual" things. The result is that their copy is as unsuccessful as the salesman who depends for his results upon freak stunts, back-slapping, or vulgar stories.

One successful dealer epitomized his success as an advertiser as follows: "I advertise regularly and continuous ly. I try to write as I talk—simply and to the point. I write my headlines as though I were writing a sign-post and try to give my copy the descriptiveness of a night-lettergram—and I never exaggerate or misstate."

TEMPERATURE

The Test For Health

The first serious indication in most cases of illness is increased temperature. And as a protection every family or individual should have handy

An Accurate Thermometer

A poor one is worse than useless. We have just received from Randall Faichney Co., a long established firm, a shipment of Clinical Thermometers which are:

- 1. Tested for accuracy to a strict government standard.
- 2. Have indestructible self-registering in-
 - ... Will not change their realings with age. Absolutely guaranteed in every respect. Prices \$1.50 to \$2.25.

McCullochs Drug Store

Cor. Rosser and Tenth.

Features of New Taxes Affecting Drug Trade

The drug trade is caught from many angles in the new taxation announced in the budget—Some points cleared up for the druggist.

MANY of the new taxation proposals introduced in the budge; by the Finance Minister came as a surprise to the drug trade who had not anticipated that they would be so seriously affected and from so many angles. There are few lines of business that are affected in so many ways by the new taxes as the drug trade. In addition to the excise tax on alcoholic patents they are caught by the sales tax, except ax on cameras, candies, phonographs and playing cards and the luxury tax on ear ain sporting goods and she kers' supplies, not to mention the changes in the method of callecting the war tax stamp.

The Tax on Alcoholic Patents

Our of the biggest surprises was the announcement of an excise tax on proprietary and patent medicines. At fire eight this was taken by many as meaning a tax of thirty per cent. on all patent and proprietary lines now affected by the stamp tax, but it soon became evident that it applied only to alcoholic patent medicines. It was to be imposed on all such medicines containing not more than forty per cent. proof spirits. This ruling would mean that if a patent medicine contained only a drop of alcohol that it would be subject to the tax. For instance, in a preparation of white pine and tar, the amount of alcohol used in making the extract is decidedly small but nevertheless would be taxable. Many men in the trade thought that provision should be made for exempting such lines from the operation of the act. Another point was that the tax on patent lines containing less than 40 per cent, proof spirits might be more than if the amount ran over 40 per cent, when the tax was at the rate of \$2.00 per gallon.

Consideration to be Given to Suggestions of Drug Trade.

Accordingly, representations were made to Ottawa to clear up the situation. One delegation went from Toronto and waited on the Commissioner of Taxation, and while he emphasized the fact that money had to be raised for the use of the Dominion, he received the representations of the drug trade in a sympathetic manner and promised to give earnest consideration to some of their suggestions so that the drug trade may receive some relief on some of the features that would make it assert for them.

Lines Manufactured by Retailer for Own Use

This excise tax is added by the amplicative and therefore is not applicable to show it is not applicable to show it is not an information. One of the prints that T. Revill Dengels asked Geo. W. Taylor, assistant Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, to clear up was that in regard to lines that the retailer might manufactive for his transfer that the retailer might manufactive for his properties unless manufactived in a retailer true the date stated, namely, May 19.

How Sales Tax is Doubled Up.

The amount of the sales toy is a property, but a very amount to more than that before it is these them to like For instance, if the pranufacture is ills to the writes but

he adds this one per cent. sales tax to the invoice, and when the wholesaler sells to the retailer he also adds the one per cent. tax. If it passed through the hands is manufacturer's agent he too would probably have to collect the tax. The importer is doubly caught too. The tax applies to importations and if the importer sells to a retailer he has to add one per cent. to his invoice too.

Tax on Candies Added by Manufacturer.

The tax of 10 per cent, on cameras and candies is put on by the normal there and does not have force and it is not fine and it is not too fine and if pionegraphs and receives a large a highest receives new stock to which the manufacturer has added this tax. The webage direction has not always a different plant to which the luxury tax applies. A list of these is given also where in this issue.

The Changes in the Stamp Ta-

The changes in the method of collecting the war tax at present in existence on patent and proprietary medicines do not affect the trade for some time. The present method of stamping taxable lines remains in force until the end of this year as perpens por flore up only person selling to the consumer. After that date all stock must be stamped before being exhibited or offered for sale while on and after August 1 next the stamping will be performed by the manufacturer or importer. The idea is that by the manufacturer starting to put on the stamp in August that most of the stock in the retailers' hands at the end of the year will bear stamps, but there are a good many retailers who feel that this will not be sufficiently so to avoid a hardship on the druggist who will have to go out and buy stamps to stamp all the articles that are taxable in his store and do not bear stamps at that time. This is going to be very costly for many druggists. In the time it is expected that me res times will be made to Ottawa to secure some modification in

TAXATION FEATURES AFFECTING THE DRUG TRADE.

TRADE.

Details of the New Taxes Imposed

Features that affect the trade.

TAX ON LUXURIES

A tax of the perfect of Beots, shows, jumps, and slippers and, material 10. Sublitz shows or spellatares made to order for costors having a rose of a referred does or spellatares made to order for costors and lays in excess of \$100 at part, hats, now and any in excess of \$500 each; caps, and lays in excess of \$1,00 per barr; neckties, and lays in excess of \$1,00 per barr; neckties, and lays in excess of \$1,00 per barr; neckties, and heaving an excess of \$1,00 per barr; neckties, and heaving an excess of \$1,00 per barr; neckties, and heaving an excess of \$1,00 per barr; neckties, and heaving an excess of \$1,00 per barr; neckties, and heaving an excess of \$1,00 each, maisteauts, men's sold finites and solds, and heaving a sold of solds and heaving and heaving and solds, women and trasser in excess of \$1,00 each, maisteauts, men's sold solds, women and trasser in excess of \$1,20 each, heaving and solds, women and trasser in excess of \$1,20 each, heaving and solds, women and trasser in excess of \$1,20 each, heaving and solds, women and reason in excess of \$1,20 each, heaving and solds are excessed \$1,00 each, match gowns in excess of \$1,00 each, gloves, except 19,10 each solds and matched gowns in excess of \$2,00 each, gloves, except 19,10 each sold perfect of chief value and perfect of the solds women is and universe. In excess of \$1,00 each, gloves solds are sold perfect of chief value and matched gowns in excess of \$1,00 each, gloves and process of \$1,00 each, gloves and perfect covers and perfect of chief value and perfect of the solds women is and universe; in excess of \$1,00 each, gloves and perfect covers and perfect of the solds women is and universe; and perfect covers and perfec

there and all manufactures of lace; ribbons of all kinds and materials:

"the A tax of twenty per cent, on—Cazar and organic holders, and times in, where of \$2.50 each; eight and eight cases, ash trays and statch bosses of each constituents and shorters are shorters and shorters and pencils; gold and silver, ebony and ivory toiletware; articles of silver, not otherwise provided for in this resolution, adapted for household or office use; silver or gold deposit vare; wearing appeared not there was previous for in this resolution, the component naterial at that value being fur. liveres, livery boots and cluding tapestry curtains, in excess of \$3.50 each; candellers, except for churches; articles commonly or commercially known, as jewelry whether real or matistion, for personal use or for adornment of the person.

Person.

"Or A tax of fifty per cent, on Articles of 2 dd, not otherwise provided for in this resolution, adapted for household or office use

That the excess taxes as imposed by the preceding resolution will be paid by the purchaser to the verder at the time of sale for assumption or use or on importation for ensumption or use offer an fer result in addition, to the duties of customs already imposed of by the vender to his Majesty in accordance with such regulations, and be prescribed.

THE EXCISE TAXES

***3. That the following excise taxes be imposed, levied, and collected the articles hereinafter specified, namely:

**Year of the per cut, one—Boats yachts cut as and moster its predded that on satisfactory proof being from lead that these is swith to used only for involving or commercial permoses a return it. I under this resolution that be graited amount of the proof and the proof of the permose such as the proof of the permose such as the

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the process of the state of the

171 (100) the each planage, we solve, it \$25,00 or loss for gross particles. Eventy he court per piece, when colling in excess of \$25,00 per 200 km, so that the per piece when colling in excess of \$25,00 per 200 km, so the per 200 per 200

scribed
"5 That ever person solling or bealing in articles upon which taxes
are imposed, as reasonated by the foregoing cosolutions, may be required

Statement from Department at Ottawa

N answer to questions by The Retail Druggist, Geo. W. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, wired as follows: The Retail Druggist of Canada,

51 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ont.

The thirty per cent, tax applies to proprietary or patent medicines containing not more than forty per cent. proof spirit. This tax is collectable at the time of sale by the Canadian manufacturer or when imported on or after nineteenth May inclusive. It is not therefore applicable to stock in hands of retailers unless manufactured by the retailer from date stated. The existing stump tax remains in force until thirty-first December next as respects retailers of any person selling to the consumer. After that date all stock must be stamped before being exhibited or offered for sale. On and after first August next the stamping shall be performed by the manufacturer or importer.

Geo. W. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Minister.

MANY DRUG PRICES UNCERTAIN

in this is on lyings and chemicals quotest in this issue were corrected up to May 29, but owing to the there is the budget and the accompanying in certainty in regard to many lines, whole now exactly where they stand. Accordingly, the purces on those lines that may be 40 by the workings of the new taxations imposed are liable to change, and the tendence.

to Minister to the control of the control of the theory of the control of the con

TAX ON SALES

TAX ON SALES

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20 ds experted to the restriction respective at tax of stars shall be described to have some into force on the 19th day of May 1950, and to have specified to all restrictions and are taken out if warmen to be a constructed on and star that do not be also applied to construct on and star that do not not to the age applied to construct on the star that do not not of the construction was made before that day.

CHANGES IN STAMP TAX.

CHANGES IN STAMP TAX.

(18. That a strom tax of two cases in amounted benefit and orificated on promissory notes and bolts or exchange of the value of one hundred defears or less, and that a tax of two cases additional se immediate management of the cases of the management defeared defears or fractional part thereof it excess of the management defeared defeared or many first a stant tax of two cours be unmosted leviced and collected on each share of stock transferred.

(19. That its provisions of the said act relating to stants duties on bittles and rackness containt 2 a proprietary or parent medicine or perfumery requiring that an addessity stants be affixed to the articles by the person solitize the same r by the importer, the manufacturer or producer by amounted to provide that the said travisions shall remain in free as regards the stock of such articles are retail stocks of such stock may be easily in a measure of the state of the 122 and such stock may be easily in a conductor with the distribution of the said. The late of the state of

INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS

INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS

The amendments to to I come War Tax it amended in the felt with textenders to the control of instance.

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the same is call.

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SALES TAX BY BOTH MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALER.

Following are some of the queries sent to titling and the replies received: "Advise if wildesales so ullist see: one or two per cent, from retailer on all taxable sees. If we only collect one per cent, and pay that to be thorem. ment and pay one per cent. to the manufacturer on all goods purchased by us we will lose one per cent. Seems to be misunderstanding on this point. Is the tax to be levied once or twice on the same goods in passing from manufacturer to wholesaler and thence to the retailer?" "Sales tax applicable to both manufacturer and wholesaler unless it is absorbed. Tax must be shown separately on the invoice from the manufacturer to the wholesaler and also on the invoice from the wholesaler to the retailer," is the answer.

WILL NOT ISSUE LUXURY STAMPS.

It is made clear that the Department of Finance does not propose to issue luxury stamps. Retailers are told they must use their own discretion in keeping records of sales and should be able to verify their returns by affidavit and proof, if necessary. Local officials say that retailers who neglect to keep reliable evidence of their sales since May 19th make themselves liable to prosecution. No advice is offered as to how best records should be kept.

Affects Previous Contracts.

The luxury and sales taxes are applicable to all goods shipped or delivered after May 19th last. This will affect contracts entered into before this date for deliveries to be made after May 19th. Ottawa is not concerned as to which of the parties to the contract will arrange for the payment of the tax, but lays down the law bluntly. If the goods are delivered after May 19th, the tax that applies must be paid.

OFFICIAL MEANING OF "CONFECTIONERY."

The Department of Inland Revenue has issued the following definition of confectionery in connection with the new taxes:

Confectionery-Includes candied peel, candied popcorn, candied fruits, candied nuts, sweetened cocon or chocolate paste or "liquor," in blocks or cakes weighing one pound or less, and pies, cakes, biscuits or other pastry coated or iced.

An excise tax of 10 per cent, is payable on the confectionery at the time of sale by the Canadian manufacturer, or when imported. The tax does not apply.

SOME POINTS CLEARED UP.

Retailers are not called mon to collect the taxes mon cameras, confectionery, musical instruments, playing cards, perfumes and liquors. Taxes on such goods are collected by manufacturers, wholes ders and influers when they sell or import them. That is to say, a retail merchant is not required to collect from a purchaser the new tax of 20 per cent, on a pion graph already in his hunds. The instrument in question has already been taxed 10 per cept, up der tie featurer aw. The retuler sinself will pay to the manufactory or wholesde dealer the re-20 per sect, has no photographs bought by bounder offer form site. He ill then to dethe base of the and to of the tax to the purchaser of the machines

Druggist in Small Centre Has Attractive Store

A. E. Patterson of Allendale, Ont., has a drug store that compares favorably with establishments in much larger centres—Some of its features.

NE druggist who tally appreciates the value of an attractive and up to date store even in a small centre is A. E. Patterson of Allandale, Ont., who has an establishment that compares tavorably with stores in much larger places. Allandale is a railroad town about 70 miles north of Toronto, and at one time was a separate municipality, but now forms part of tac town of Barrie, although it still has its own station and post office. Here, Mr. Patterson has erected a thoroughly up-to-date drug store with an excellent free and attractive and efficient interior equipment

Good Store Front.

His store front is outstanding with a patented arrangement that does away with the unsightly corner pillars to the windows that would shut off a view of the displays to a considerable extent. The floor of the windows is of hardwood. The floor of the store is of tile. Shent salesmen and wall cases extend down both sides, while in the centre is a big roomy space in which customers may move about to examine goods. At some seasons a centre table is used for the display of goods it is desired to feature. At the rear the dispensary is located at one side and a cosy office with fireplace on the other side.

Photographic goods form a big department in the store, especially during the summer months when there are many compers in the district. A show case near the front of the store is devoted to cameras and supplies. Developing and printing is also specially catered to. Candies are given a position of prominence near the front of the store. Silent salesmen are used to feature stationery, rubber goods, toilet goods, etc. Phonographs and records are also handled by the store.

GETTING AT THE NET PROFIT

Do you charge up rental for all the real estate that you own and use in your business, just the same as you would if it were occupied by some other person?

Do you charge up to your business a salary for your own services equal to what you would have to pay anyone else for doing the same work?

Do you charge up a salary for any member of your family—wife, daughter, or son, for instance, who may assist you at times in conducting your business?

Do you charge up at the beginning of your business year, interest on the amount of your total investment, excepting of course your real estate?

Do you charge up for depreciation on your fixtures, buildings, general equipment, in fact anything used in your business that may suffer from wear and tear?

Do you charge up for taxes, insurance, water, light, fuel, delivery, postage, stationery, telegrams, telephones and collection expenses?

Do you charge up for all donations, allowances, bad debts, stolen merchandise and merchandise not paid for?

After you have found the total of all the foregoing items make sure you are right by proving the figures with your books. The result, if correct, will be your total operating expenses for the year. Then divide this amount by the total of your annual sales and you will have the per cent, that it cost you to operate your business. If you take this percentage and subtract it from the price of any article you have sold, and then subtrace from the remainder what the article cost (meaning of course the invoice price plus the freight), the result will be your net profit or loss on the sale.

Water in a camp scene may be represented by a mir ror, around the edges of which sand may be placed.

Makes Drive For Summer Trade in Phonographs

T HAT the summer holds great opportunities for the dealer in talking machines, is the view of E. C. Weber druggist, of Peterborough, Ont., who has found phonographs and records a big selling and profitable line in his store. His store is a very wide one, and he is now devoting all of one side to the display and demonstration of phonographs and records, with special demonstration room as well as a separate record room at the rear.

He finds the summer a good time for the sale of machines and records. People want them for their summer homes, and as Peterborough is a big summer resort section sales for this purpose run [112]. People also want new records if they already have a machine, to take to camp.

Operates Machine Near Door.

M) Weier, daring the summer months attracts a good deal of attention to phonographs and the reads he wind high a machine to the entrance to the store so that it can be heard by trumpasses. It is kept in operation at those times where a good many people are passed to it it is we, many people are interested in both machines, if directly a solution was being played is Conce in and hear it. The Store recitals are the solution of the department is a money maker.

The state of the s

Window Methods of Successful Toronto Store

Interview by Staff Editor with Ernest A. Legge, College St., Toronto

NE Toronto druggist who factly appreciates the great selling power of the window is Ernest A. Lage, whose store is ideated at the corn r of College Street and Ossington Avenue, in the Queen City. He admits that he is not as advantageously situated to draw big trade through his windows as many other druggists in the city, but the writer says without hesitatien that his windows do draw a great deal more business than those of many establishments that are much more favorably located.

Gives Windows Attention They Deserve.

Of course, there's a reason. One does not have to do much investigating to ascertain that reason. It lies in the simple fact that he gives them the full share of attention that they deserve. They are changed regularly and systematically and study is given to their arrangement that they may draw the maximum of business. This is done because Mr. Legge realizes that the windows of the average store of to-day are the most valuable selling agents that the store possesses. He feels that the majority of dealers to-day are not taking full advantage of the great opportunities that the windows present. For that reas in he gives even greater attention to his own.

Study of Rapid Change of Window Displays.

One of the reasons why the average dealer does not give more attention to his windows in the way of good arrangement and frequent change is because of the time it takes away from regular store duties for this work. Realizing this fact Mr. Legge has made a study of rapid arrangement of the displays in his windows, so that he can change them quickly and still present to the passing public displays that will attract their attention and draw them inside the store to make purchases.

Window Floors Push Back-Trimmer Gets in Front.

One means towards this end is the arrangement of the window floors in the two main windows on rollers so that the whole display portion of the window can be wheeled back from the glass, thus enabling the trimmer to get in front to arrange his displays. This has proved a wonderful saver of time in putting in windows. The trimmer can put in his window just as fast as he could built up any ordinary interior display, and he has the advantage of being able to see just how the display looks as he goes along without running outside to have a look.

Better Displays in Less Time.

The trimmer who dresses his windows from the rear knows full well how difficult it is to build up displays this way and fully approxiates the fact that the frishod arrangement is not always just what he had in mind, because he is unable to see just how it appears as he goes along as the trimmer in the Legge store can. The idea of having a window fleer on wheels is not exactly new, but there are very few stores that have them so arranged, whereas, it would appear, that they would

soon pay for themselves in the time saved and the bester displays that the story would be able to but in.

Two Windows Can be Changed in Hour

The experiences of Mr. Legge, at least, would indicate this. His store is located on a corner and the two main windows are arranged in this way. The arrangement of the store does not allow of the three smaller windows down the side being constructed in this manner. Mr. Legge stated that by reason of this arrangement the two main windows can be changed in about an hour and one of the windows is of double size.

Changed in Half-hour on Saturday Night.

To illustrate the advantages of this system of window arrangement. The week before the writer visited the store a One-cent Sale was conducted. It finished on Saturday night. After that time none of the goods on which special prices were quoted would be sold at the sale price. The windows had been trimmed with the specials and accordingly the windows were of no effect after the closing up hour on Saturday night. Much valuable publicity would be lost if they were allowed to remain in until Monday. Accordingly, when business was about over on Saturday night, the main window was pulled out and changed to regular lines in about 30 minutes. The next morning it was ready to present its message for the coming week to the purchasing public.

Panels With Goods Attached Prepared in Advance.

Another feature that helps in changing windows in a minimum of time is the use of screens or panels to which the goods are attached, in the windows. These can be arranged in advance so that no time is lost in putting in the background. They also prove an excellent method of displaying goods from a sales-creation standpoint. By allowing the window to be changed quickly the loss of selling power, which is practically nil during the change, is also reduced to a minimum. The screen backgrounds are put in just as some as the old window has been taken out, and begin their work of advertising the lines featured even before the rest of the window is in shape.

Giving Individuality to Different Lines Displayed.

The value of a window devoted altogether to one line is appreciated by Mr. Legge and his smaller side windows are utilized in this way. His front window is too large to be used in this way because of lack of stock to make up an individual display of this size, while Mr. Legge also feels that the tastes and demands of the people who pass his store are so varied that his window pulls more business by giving attention to a number of these at the one time. An effort is made, however, to give individuality to each line shown in the window, so that in a way it is like an individual display of each one. The use of a number of three-traperscreens in the window allows of this.

Narrow Display Cards Sandwiched in Between Displays.

No jost space is allowed, lowever. Where there is a little space between displays or at the onds it is not us in another of reserve can always be seen, even from smaller displays that are sandwiched in between.

Mr. Legg suggests that it manufacturers would make the sards and alsplay racks and forms that they supply to dealers a little corrower than is usual that more of them would be as id a, window displays. At least, that is the case in this store. For example, while Ingersoll watches have been handled by this store, Mr. Legge could never get what he considered a suitable display card for showing this line in the position and manner no desired. Of course, the line was shown on the usual arrangement supplied by the manufacturer that extends out from the side of the window and shows a variety of watches. At last he was able to get a narrow display form to which the different watches were attached, with the price underneath each. This was tried out in one window for a period of six weeks and during that time it increased sales by about four watches per week.

Value of Displaying Nationally Advertised Lines.

The main store windows are changed twice a week. Sometimes panel screens to which goods are attached are allowed to remain for a longer period, but more often they are transferred to another window before a week has elapsed. Mr. Legge believes in displaying a good many nationally advertised lines in the window as it gives the public a good impression of the store. When they see goods displayed in the window that they have also seen advertis d in national publications of reputation they naturally come to the conclusion that the store handles goods of quality.

Glass-Front Wall Case at Rear of Window.

A novel and convenient arrangement in the side window is a wall case at the rear of the window with a glass front. It has doors behind, allowing the different sections to be trimined from the rear. These cases allow of supplementary display both inside and on top. make a good background and have the additional advantage that they can be trimmed separately from the window proper. If the trimmer is in a burry he can merely arrange the main part of the display and leave the background until later and yet have a completed display. Either window or background can be changed at any time separately from the other. This wall case also allows of the display of smaller lines that could not be easily displayed in an ordinary window.

Begin Early to Wage War on Flies

TOR the public good and for the benefit that he will derive himself, the druggist should begin to wage war on the flies early. He should tell his customers about the evils of the fly and the rapid manner in which they breed by advertising and word of mouth, featuring at the same time the fly destroyers that he has for sale.

Fly Breeds Rapidly.

The common housefly is one of man's most dangerous enemies. As a means of spreading a number of serious diseases such as typhoid fever, dysentery and tuberculosis the fly plays a sinister role. Its ability to reproduce itself is amazing, the descendents of a single part through millions in a season under ordinary talorable alltions. Sign conditions exist where flies may lay their eggs therein. Consequently, the first principle in xterminating the pests is rigid cleanliness and then nore cleanliness.

Fly Avoids Cleanliness.

The fly avoids deanly conditions as men avoid the plague. Dirt and disorder are its natural habitat. It is of prime importance that every individual and every community should see that the winter's accumulation of dirt and rubbish should be carefully collected and destroyed. Manure should be so handled, either in flyproof pits, or bins with magget traps, as to prevent flies breeding. It is important also that garbage be carefully gathered and disposed of, for it too provides a sanctuary for dies.

In addition to combatting them in their breeding places, flies should be killed by any and every means available, especially early in the season. Further, it is essential that food products be kept properly screened from flies. The time to begin is now. Far more can be accomplished in the springtime with less expenditure of effort than at any other season of the

Motor Sign Boards Will Bring Trade to Your Town

Merchants of towns that are favorably located should unite in the erection of sign boards to attract motorists

ERCHANTS of a city or town should work together not only to make their municipality a buying centre for the residents of as wide a surrounding territory as possible but to also bring to it motorists from both far and near. A good system of sign boards in the surrounding country will help materially in this regard. Quite often a motorist is uncertain which of two or more centres he will select as a stopping point. A sign board showing the way to one of these towns is often the deciding factor. This may mean increased direct sales for the druggist, or at least will bring more money to his town, and this will indirectly prove a benefit to his business.

Merchants Should Co-operate.

The present summer will probably be a record one for motoring in nearly all sections of Canada, and business organizations in towns that are favorably located should take up the question of signboarding the roads, with a view to attracting these motor tourists. The motor clubs are doing considerable work in this respect, but the vast territory they have to cover naturally restricts their work, while they are not likely to favor any particular town in this work. You will have to boost for yourself. It would be desirable to have roads within a radius of twenty miles well marked with sign boards, pointing the way to your town.

ADVERTISING PROVED COSTLY TO HIM

"I estimate," Bangs observed ruefully, "that advertising costs me about five Lundred dollars a year more than I can afford.

Advertising Way, you don't advertise."

No," Bangs admitted but the milliners and department stores do.

Customers Come in Direct Contact With Goods in Store

Ernest A. Legge, Druggist of Toronto, believes in getting the goods right out under the nose of the customer that she may pick them up and examine them.

B: STAFF EDITOR

It takes only a glasser at the interior of the store of Errest A. Leggs. Toronto, to see that he believes in getting his goods right out under the nose and eye of the enstoner—that he or she may come in direct contact with the various lines, pick them up, examine throughout a quite frequently have us, hand then to the clerk to be wrapped up.

Displays Built up High on Counter.

The counters on one side of the store might his as well be shelves with the bottom part wall cases, except for the convenience of the clerks in serving, for they are piled high with attractive displays of goods that almost completely high the goods on the shelves behind which to a contain extent resolve themselves into a stock section for various lines that it is desired to have at hand. Even the serving counter is surmounted by a display case for the showing and serving of smaller these of contectimery that ensiminers are like redecide to buy a small quantity of while waiting for their goods to be wrapped.

Goods Right Out Before Customers.

But all this is part of a well-planted policy of not time the goods out where customers are in stilkely to notice them and become interested in them. The same method of display is followed throughout the store. As you enter the store there is a shelf along the rear of the side window where seasonable lines are displayed. At the rear of the large front window is a built-up display stand with three series of pockets for the display of magazines. It can also be used for showing proprietary and patent medicines. In the centre near the front is a display table.

Centre Counter Responsible for 80 p.c. of Big Soap Trade.

An outstanding feature is a display counter about 'we've feet long in the centre of the store, of special construction, for the display of soap. It has firee shelves. Under the display of soap. It has firee shelves. Under the top shelf are electric lights that show up the goods on the second shelf to excellent advantage at night. The lights are turned on early in the evening. "It has certainly increased our sale of soaps," stated Mr. Legge to The Retail Druggist. "We have a big sale of this line, and I feet that eighty per cent of it is due to this means of display. We consider it well worth the space that it occupies. People are constantly buying soap and we keep so much on display that people feel that this is a big department with us, and when they need soap they maturelly think of our store."

"Special" Cards Only on Specials.

One or two specials are generally maintained in order to keep up the interest of the custom rs who regularly visit the store. A "special" in this store means a "special." Mr. Legge holds the opinion that if "specials" are promisenously displayed that the public get the idea that they mean modifing. When a

special price is given on an article a special card is used but when a stange is made to the resultance as another card is placed on it, with no letter to the ing special, whatever.

Condy is a big selling line with this store. Mr Leggeroints out that there is every peased way it should be People who buy can it one day are really to buy more the next day. It is not like buying a low of pills that may last them for six months. The line is prominently displayed in the store, and a good deal of window attention is also given to it. Week-end specials are put on that attract a good many people to the store.

The Value of Good Stock-Keeping.

Mr. Legge places great stress on the value of proper stock keeping. This is the way he figure it out. "Salar dealers maintain." he says, that to 2 it a customer into the store is worth a dollar. Revailers fraquently expend more than that in advertising to attract a customer to the store. When you say you are out of an article you send a customer to another store. That means that you have done a dollar's work at good to the other fellow. If the customer is worth a dollar to the other fellow, way not the same amount to you. That is how the dealer makes money by good storeskeeping."

"Just to-day." he continued. "I found out that we had run nearly out of Pia) or Cigarettes, which are on of the most popular selling lines with us. I put it a telephone call for the goods, but if we had not been a ble to get them to-day we would probably have lost the sale of thirty packages this afternoon and to-night. People have got in the habit, during the war. I expecting dealers to be out of certain lines, but with a staple line that they can procure from another store is a different proposition."

MAKING WINDOW DISPLAYS SELL GOODS

The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that at this or at any other season window displays to be effective must be changed on a week to retail druggist would think of buying space of newspaper, writing an advertisement and then letting it run indefinitely. He would change it very some The display window properly used is a bester afvertising medium for the small merchant than the newspaper and should at least receive an equal in our of afterior.

Another thing is to feature just a few from in a window each time. You can't expect direct results from general advertising of any kind and your window is the exception. Don't try to put prices of anothing you carry in stock in your window at me time but specially from one week to another. At just this time there is a was variety of lines that might be displayed. Use price eards and descriptive single wants—make your window really talk for you twenty thours a day.

Candy Specials Help Sales of Regular Lines

A. E. Hanham, of Toronto, finds that week-end sales of candies attracts attention to department and helps business in regular lines.

Norther to most its candy department, A. E. Hannath, of Romesvalles Avenue, Toronto, has recently a special to plan of featuring a weekend special in one line of confectionery. It has been found a profitable venture, not alone from the direct sales and process that result but also because of the fact that it telps has sale of regular lines of confectionery.

Attract Attention to Candy Department.

The plan is to make a small display of the special in more of the windows with a show card to direct attention to it, as well as a price card. This not only on we the attention of the passing public to the fact that candy is handled in the store, but those who are attracted asside to buy are more inclined to come back to the store for the purchase of regular lines of caudy in the future. It also has its value in getting the public acquainted with the establishment and affects advantageously the general business of the store.

Windows Are Valuable.

Mr. Harham stated to The Retail Druggist that his windows are the best selling agents that the store possesses. There is no doubt about them drawing business. Direct results from the windows are seen every day. There are two display windows in the store, extending back quite a distance from a narrow front. The value of the neutrologies of displays is appreciated.

Manufacturer's Advertising Matter Helps in Displays.

In advertising matter supplied by manufacturers is a real agreet deal of benefit in arranging frequent

changes of displays. Large background features supplied by manufacturers save much time in building up displays, and also reduce the amount of goods necessary in putting in a display devoted to one line. With many articles it would be impossible to put in individual displays if it were not for the matter supplied by the makers. In addition, the advertising matter of this kind is generally of a pretty high order, a great deal of thought and expense being put into it by the manufacturing firm.

Feature Ivory Goods All-the Year-Round,

In the front scent salesmen in this store ivory goods are displayed all the year round, while the two months previous to Christmas is the big selling season for this line. Mr. Hanham states that there is a considerable demand all the year round. It seils well for birthdays and other kindred events, while women who have started an ivory set and have not got it complete are always interested in additional pieces for their collection.

A REAL REFUSAL

When you do not intend to pay a bill there is nothing like being decisive in your refusal. The other day a bookseller had an "account rendered" returned to him with the following reply scrawled across the billhead: "Dear Sir I never ordered this beastly book. If I did, you didn't send it. If you sent it, I never got it. If I got it, I paid for it. If I didn't, I won't Now go and hang yourself, you tathead. Yours very respectfully. John Jones."



The Retail Druggist of Canada

TORONTO JUNE, 1920 CANADA

A THRIFT REQUEST

To Our Subscribers:

About your subscription receipt:—Instead of sending you a receipt for your renewal subscription, we ask you to watch the expiry date on your next copy. By it you will see your remittance has been received—it will be advanced accordingly.

Thanking you, we are

Gratefully yours,
THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED.
51 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

1920 Will Be Big Summer Resort Year. Everything points to the coming summer being a record one for camping, picnicing and kindred amusements. There are several

reasons for this.

In the first place, it is a very evident fact that prewar amusements are being taken up by the public on a greater scale than ever before. This is demonstrated by the increased attendance at moving picture and other theatres and the manner in which dancing is being indulged in. It is safe to say that with the coming of warmer weather the public will turn their attention to outdoor activities such as camping, picnicing, and motoring. This will all prove of material benefit to the retail druggist.

In addition, there will be fewer Canadians spending their holidays across the line this year on account of the exchange situation and for the self-same reason there should be an increase in the number of visitors in Canada from the United States, as their money will bring a premium in this country. This will all help Canadian merchants, especially those dealers who make a genuine effort to cash in on the increased business that will naturally result. Plans should be formulated now for going after this business.

To Broaden
Public's View
of Drugs.

At the ninth annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association in New York, the secretary, W. J. Woodruff, suggested

an advertising campaign to educate the public to a proper conception of the part played by drugs. The style of copy recommended would give both the physician and druggist proper credit for the part he plays. The following was a sample of copy:

When the faint glow of the last ember of life brightens under the ministrations of the physician at the bedside, and your loved one comes back to you from the brink of the Great Shadow, your heart, for the first time, wells up with all the gratitude that this humanity's greatest earthly friend, deserves.

You repay him then in speechless thankfulness for his sleepless nights of watching, his midnight hours of study, and the sampy holidays of youth spent in sombre college laboratories. And in your gratitude, think sometimes of his silent partners the workers to whose tireless research and exacting care are due the contents of the bettle with which the magic was wrought.

The genial proprietor of the corner drug store may seem simply an obliging merchant to whom you are indebted for a hundred little services, but he, too, is a professional man—a pharmacist who has paid his tool in arduous study. Had he erred in the pharmacist's delicate, hairline task of filling the prescription, the physician's skill might have only served to mend the ravages of your passionate grief.

And behind the physician and the druggist is the great army in the manufacturing establishments in which the ingredients of the prescription were made. The bacteriologists, the pathologists, and the research chemists who, in the face of a weary chain of failures, developed and perfected the formulas. The financial captains who unflinchingly watched thousands upon thousands of dollars sunk in fruitless experiments before the first glimner of success. And the workers who throughout every step of the transformation of the crude chemicals into the finished preparation tested and retested its power and purity.

Your Wageless Clerks. What about your wageless clerks, Mr. Merchant! It is usual that higher wages have to be paid as

time goes on to ordinary clerks, but your wageless clerks are not one bit less efficient because they do not draw salaries or cost you more money every once in a while

In addition to being strong on salesmanship, there are a lot of human frailities that these clerks do not possess. They are never discourteous, never disloyal, never indifferent. They work overtime without murmuring. They never gossip., They have winning personalities. They are showing examples of patience, industry and good nature.

Their names are **Display**. They are twins, and their names are Store Display and Window Display. Work them to the limit. They will not complain.

VACATION SUPPLIES.

Are you prepared to meet the demand for vacator recessities? Here are a few suggestions:

| Are you prepared to m |
|-------------------------|
| necessities? Here are a |
| For Women. |
| Sanitary drinking cup |
| Hand towels |
| Thermos bottle |
| Grave wice |
| Rabbersponge |
| Lime price |
| Camera |
| Bathong caps |
| Hot water bettle |
| Tal um pow ler |
| Pace noweles |

Toller water

Celi heam

For Men.

Razor blades
Shaving stroplies
Towels
Rabbet species
Camera
Smoderg supplies
Decision of Species
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Decision of Species
Decision of Species
The first water
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A Matter of Clerks.

It is often a moot question as to how far business men are justified in taking clerks away from each

ther. Some boast that they have no compunction in taking a good clerk away from another merchant when they want him.

The question is no doubt a delicate one. But there is scarcely any question about the unfairness of one merchant deliberately trying to induce a capable clerk to cave another merchant's employ. If a clerk who is already employed with another makes application for a position that is another matter. In that case there should be no compunction in securing his services if they are wanted. To demand, as some are of the opinion should be done, that the consent of his employer should first be obtained would be unjust to the clerk. He has his rights. And one or his rights is to sell his labor to whom he chooses and for what price he chooses. Agreements among employers which are designed to deny him this right would create a most unjust condition of affairs.

\$1 \$1 \$5

Partnerships for Clerks.

But probably the best guarantee of all against losing the services of a particularly good and faithful

clerk is to hold out the prospect of a partnership in the business at the end of a certain defined period.

During the Christmas holiday trade in a certain Western town where good clerks were particularly scarce, one of the merchants induced a young man whe had come from the east with his brothers to engage in farming to give him a helping hand for a few weeks. The young man, who had had some experience in a store before he went West, showed that he was of the material from which good merchants are made. With a view to permanently retaining his services the merchant offered him a partnership if he would remain in his employ for a year. The bait took, and at the end of the twelve months the young man became a partner in a retail business which has exceptionally bright prospects before it.

To take a first-class clerk into partnership is sometimes to prevent the advent of a dangerous competitor. In the natural order of things the clerk that is of the At class aims to go into business on his own account at some future time. If he starts up in the same town tendances to one he will attract to his store people that formerly dealt with his old employer. Where a part nership is guaranteed this contingency is obviated.

EXPENSES OF AVERAGE DRUG STORE

The expenses here itemized are paid to a dangest area lemants annual sales of twenty thousand realism in a match western city. Net gains from the some room are safe tent to one for the \$624.65 some for each

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| 1 | 80,40 | 111 | | | rent. |
| · ' | 60,00 | 65.5 | | 11 | + 111. |
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More to Success than Money

N speaking of the success of a man we are given to sizing it up in the terms of money. It is well for us to bear in mind, however, that there is more to a successful life than the mere acquiring of financial independence. A recent writer in the Saturday Evening Post drove this home in a most convincing manner. Read what he says about

Success.

The most successful man I ever knew died without enough money to pay his funeral expenses. The newspapers mentioned the fact of his death, but omitted adjectives. This man had lived without acquaintance with vice. He had worked hard, paid his debts, taught his family to enjoy living and taught his children to work. His burdens were pleasures. He did not know how to complain. He had the respect of everybody in his community—including a few enemies.

Doubtless many men have played the game as well.

Why do we call men of this type failures? In what particular have they failed? We do not say that a physician has failed because he has written no poetry or that a banker has failed because he cannot shoe a horse. We cannot measure the degree of a man's success until we learn where his goal lies.

The popular understanding of success is the getting of money or fame. It might almost be said that the popular understanding of success is the getting of money, for there is little respect for a fame that cannot be used as a means of acquiring money. Fame is advertising, and advertising may be cashed at the paying teller's window.

The man who acquires great wealth is successful in that particular. If wealth was his goal he deserves credit. But if he had no other goal and accomplished nothing more he did not make successful use of his brains.

If mere getting is success, why deny honor to the safe cracker?

Is a man a success if he gets money by methods that lose him the respect of his fellows and give him no pleasure in his own society? Is he a success if he gets money and raises daughters to be fools and sons to be loafers?

The test of life is living. The test of worth is service. He who serves himself and no other is a failure, though death release his grasp on the ransom of an empire. He who finds life bitter is a failure, though multitudes cheer him on the street. The king who rules an unhappy and maltreated people is a failure. The carpenter who hangs a door well is a success. There is more honor is using one talent well than in abusing the possession of ten.

To keep el in, to do good work, to earn friends, to be happy, and bestow happiness, to develop opportunity, to serve where possible and learn not to whine this is success. There is no greater. There is no other.

The Drug Store as a Musical Centre

Suggestions for creating and holding the .interest of the people in the dealer's line of music machines.

THE earnest attention given by the various prominent talking machine companies during the past few years, to campaigns direct through dealers, for the purpose of bringing about the installation of talking machines or phonographs and the use of special educational records in schools for music study and other purposes, indicates the importance attached by the moving spirits of the trade to the work of impressing an appreciation of music-talking machine music on the child mind. It was long ago realized that the children of today are the potential buyers of to-morrow as it was also realized that the children can and do exert considerable influence in persuading their parents to invest in machines and keep their record libraries alive and up-todate for the benefit and entertainment of the youngsters. These facts have been proven to the profit of the talking machine manufacturers and their dealers, which accounts for the interest shown in the develop ment of the work of arousing the interest of the school children.

For the dealer who is as much interested in the work of educating the youth of the nation to the proper appreciation of the talking machine, and particularly the records, as he should be, there is being offered in a number of cities a number of "Music Memory Contests." It is a new angle that should be studied with profit.

The music memory contest, it is understood, was originated by an organization in New York charged with the work of bringing about a more general appreciation of music and its value among the people of the country for the purpose, primarily, of stimulating the demand for musical instruments of all kinds. contests, which are conducted among the pupils of a school, or group of schools, have for their object the development of a more intimate knowledge of the music of masters, including the better known classic and semi-classic selections such as "Traumerei," Overture to "William Tell." Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Tosti's "Good-Bye," and the lighter works of Greig. Chopin and others. The method is for a committee to select about fifty such pieces of music and publish the titles of the selected numbers in such form that the contestants can secure a copy of the entire list for study purposes. Within a given period generally six weeks or two months, the contestants, who must be students at the specified school or schools, are expected to familiarize themselves with all the selected pieces of music to such an extent that they will be able to give the title of the selection and the name of the composer when they hear it played. The end of the contest is generally made the occasion for a big concert to which are invited the friends and relatives of the contestants. Forms are supplied to the latter and as the pianist or orchestra plays a special test group of a score or two dozen numbers the contestants write the titles and composers' names on the form. Prizes are awarded to those who turn in the greatest number of correct answers

It is in aiding the contestants in studying to fit themselves to win the prizes that the opportunity lies for the talking machine dealer. To facilitate study it is necessary that the various pieces in the selected list be

played over and over again until the student is able to recognize them instantly. It is seldom that the young student is sufficiently accomplished as a pianist to enable her or him to play classical selections well enough to make them recognizable and the time is too limited for practice. Moreover accomplished friends, unless greatly interested, are not prone to volunteer for the task. Those conducting contests in the past have suggested that player-pianos be used for study purposes but everyone does not own an expensive player-piano or is able to purchase the necessary music rolls. Almost everybody owns a talking machine and there is one answer.

The talking machine dealer who is really alive will not, however, confine himself to urging that the parents of contestants purchase records of all the selected numbers at an expense of from \$50 to \$75, but will evolve some service plan that will get results along another line. One idea, if the dealer is fortunate enough to have a recital hall, is for him to set aside special "contest study hours," say from 3.30 to 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon on two or three days each week or daily if he can so arrange it, and make the fact known through the medium of circulars distributed at the schools. Contestants would be welcomed during those hours and each day a group of ten selections could be played over for study purposes, the list being repeated after having once been played through. An inexpensive program bearing the correct titles and the names of the composers of the various pieces played each day, together with the dealer's own advertisement, could be distributed at small cost.

For the convenience of those who desire to study at home the dealer could inaugurate a temporary clearing house for records, suggesting that those who possessed certain of the selected records and who, after a time, were willing to exchange with neighboring contestants for other records on the list, could make the exchange through his store. After the exchanges had been completed there would arise many opportunities for selling outright remaining records in the list and not possessed by the machine owners.

For the dealer who was friendly with the school authorities or with certain of the teachers of classes already possessing talking machines there would be an opening for the suggestion that the pupils of the schools or of certain classes band together and raise a fund for the purchase of a full set of records of the selected numbers in the contest for use for study purposes during and after school hours.

There are so many ways in which a dealer can turn a local music memory contest to his own business advantage that it is unnecessary to attempt to suggest them all nere. The main thought is that the dealer should be ready for the starting of such contests in his immediate vicinity, usually amounteed through the newspapers, and be prepared to push the talking machines and records he handles to the front as a helyful factor. The first move should be to get a copy of the selected list of music and then see to it that several complete sets of records of those selections are in stocand ready for sale. Special advertisements calling the

ention to the facilities affered by the dealer for studying purposes can be run alongside of the daily paper announcements of the contest and its progress. Great results can also be obtained by circularizing the contestants and their parents and by personal effort at the schools. By offering to supply some of the lists and forms gratis the dealer can also find an opportunity for getting in some good publicity.

SMALL INSTALMENT PAYMENTS.

In connection with the featuring of instalment sales in the talking machine business it seems unfortunate that at this stage of the industry's progress it should be necessary to encourage the public to think of how little they have to pay down. It would seem that there is still too great a spontaneous demand for talking machines to make necessary the very low terms held out as inducements to buy.

The instalment method of doing business is a great benefactor and it has made the piano business. It is only natural that the talking machine business should adopt piano selling methods as the numbers of makes increase and as the necessity for forcing the business fold that one wor ders that it is not given more prominence and taught—nore thoroughly in our public schools.

What magnificent opportunities there are for the pupils of to-day to enhance their musical education, as compared with the hard striving times of the old masters, who had to content themselves with such limited instruments as the old harpsichord. Can you imagine how manifestly grateful Bach, Handel and other old masters would have been had they at their disposal such high grade pianos, as manufactured to-day, capable of responding to every emotion? It is difficult to conceive how it was possible for these old masters to give to the world such beautiful and immortal works, handicapped, we might say, with such inferior instruments. Were they in possession of such perfected instruments as we have to-day, who could conjecture what undiscovered form of music might have been handed down to us.

INCREASE THE RECORD SALES

There are many retailers of talking machines, who will find on analyzing their sales, that they are selling too few records for the number of machines they are disposing of. They may also discover that their sales



An additional use that may be made of the talking machine in the home.

grows although it cannot be said of talking machine lines that there is the necessity for forcing as in marketing pianos.

By holding out inducements of long drawn out payments with no interest charged the retailer has a method of cutting prices that does not conflict with the clause in his contract with the manufacturer prohibiting price cutting. The retailer no doubt figures that if he can secure a record customer who buys frequently, always paying cash he need not worry about the capital or profit on the machine that is being paid for in dollar instalments. The instalment business makes many otherwise impossible sales but it requires the same close attention as in the case of a more costly product such as the piano.

DEVELOPING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHONO-GRAPHS.

That some knowledge of music is essential to a well balanced life is now an almost established fact. Music, let it be noted, is the instinctive impulse of the human being from the cradle up, and it reverberates the world over. It is the adorable gift of God, which instinctive A seeks to express itself in a manner more fundament ally natural, perhaps, than speech itself.

Wire Las not been attracted by the cooing music of the crad of babe long ere it sought to utter a word. Does it so in ratural to instinctively crave to express one severy sense of feeling in speech! The claims of music for greater educational recognition are so maniof the higher priced records form too small a proportion of their total record sales. This is not the best merchandising. The preponderance of the cheaper record sales will indicate that the dealer or his assistants are not properly working the potentialities of the line. The man who is successful in closing sales for the higher priced machines is not always a success at selling records. His lack of success is not because he is lacking in ability but because he does not appreciate the profit. A two or three dollar sale looks small to him and too insignificant to get enthusiastic over, He does not realize that the machine buyer should eventually buy five times the value of the machine in records.

POLITENESS TO CHILDREN.

One druggist, who knows what is good business, never fails to greet children with just the same degree of politeness that he uses with their parents.

Strange as it may seem to some grown-ups, children don't like to be patronized. This druggist knows children and bows to them with grave courtesy—speaks to them pleasantly—and listens deferentially as they deliver their message. Capping this off in a practical way, he never fails to give the youthful shopper a birthday present when the big day comes around. He keeps a special book of birthday dates—and every child who comes to his store is remembered with a little gift.

Not only do the youngsters respond to such thoughtfulness—their parents regard him as a very human being indeed. Good business.

Selling Something More Than Goods Made Store Succeed

Store that gave customers something more than merchandise in exchange for their money was the one that succeeded.

B. R NEWBECKER.

Solly years ago two druggists ope and up business in the same town. As time has rolled on, what do we find? One of them has just been plodding along, making a bare living, but never finding it necessary to increase the size of his establishment. In the fifth year of his business life he has just about as much trade as he had in the first year—probably a little less.

One Succeeds Where Other Fails.

But how about the other dealers who began at the same time? With no apparent difference in the price of his merchandise over his competitor, his trade has increased rapidly, and within three years from the starting in business was forced to seek new quarters, having twice the size of area. He now does more business in one week than the other fellow in one month. He has a good bank account, is respected as an enterprising business man of the community, and seems to have most of the worth while trade coming to his doors.

Now what is the difference between these two dealers! Both started in business at practically the same time, both places are equally well situated, and both maintain practically the same prices. What is this magic influence that favors one, and passes the other by?

The Reason for the Difference.

Posing in the roll of proprietors of these establishments we may not be able to ascertain the factors of success in the case of the one and the apparent standstill pose of the other. We will, therefore, put ourselves in the position of the consumer, to see what would really influence us to walk out of our way in order to trade at a certain place, rather than stop in to the one nearer our home.

In entering the establishment that has expanded and grown, what do we find? We find, first of all, that there is a large assortment of merchandise on the shelves to select from. The fixtures are better, more modern and up-to-date, and are kept cleaner. The stock is all well arranged. The aisles are broader and kept clear. They are not obstructed by boxes. The clerks are more courteous. The lighting facilities whether artificial or natural, are of the best. Deliveries are promptly made as per schedule—not delayed until the customer needs the goods and is forced to call up several times before they arrive. In fact, the drug store that has succeeded and left its competitor behind, is selling something more than plain ordinary merchandise.

Customer Gets Something More Than Goods for His Money.

In entering a store of this kind the customer gets, in the way of courtesy, convenience, clerk attention, delivery service, etc., a sort of little premium in addition to the actual goods which he purchases, which brings satisfaction to him.

In analyzing closely the procedure followed by the successful dealer who is capable of building up a big trade rapidly, we as a rule find his prices as high, if not

a little higher, than his less successful competitor, but in return he gives a little extra service. He gives a tonch of something in addition to the actual cold blooded exchange of merchandise for money in his transactions. Perhaps he keeps his establishment cleaner, puts his orders up better, or gives some valued suggestions to his customers regarding the products he carries—or some one of the thousand little things that occur in the daily routine of every business establishment, where there is a chance to be generous to his customers without sacrificing one penny of his due profits.

Bind the Customers to the Store.

If your business establishment has not been as successful in the past as you may have desired it to be, study your situation over a little bit, and see where and how you can best add those small details which make your customers not only your friends; but a booster for your store.

If you can please the woman of the home just a little bit more in prompter delivery, better service and more accommodating service, its a pretty safe bet that there will be a powerful influence in your favor, when some of your competitors may try to get this trade away from you.

IDLE STOCK LIKE CASH HID IN A SOCK

If you had \$500 in each you would place it as soon as possible where it would earn a profit, wouldn't you?

You wouldn't put it in an old sock and then tuck it away on a shelf? Of course you wouldn't.

There really isn't much difference, so far as earning capacity is concerned, between \$500 worth of stock lying idle on a shelf and \$500 in each lying idle in an old sock.

Certainly there isn't, and you say no sensible person would tuck away \$500 in a sock.

But how about the dealer who permits \$500 worth of stock to idle away its time on a shelf?

Isn't he just as foolish as the man who tucks away his cash?

Just take a look at your own shelves to-day. Are you sure you haven't stock tucked away that hasn't moved for six months? If you haven't, you are one of a comparatively few exceptions.

But there is no reason why either you or any other neerchants should give storage to merchandise that is not in sufficient demand to pay for its keep. Credit Men's Journal.

FOUR TO THE GOOD.

Wife cat breakfast: "Could I have a little money for shopping to-day, dear?"

Husband: "Certainly, Would you rather have an old five or a new one."

Wife: "A new one, of course."

Husband: "Here's the one and I'm four dollars to the good!"

FORMULARY

Special Preparations for the Druggist

Corn Sticks.

| Resin | () | int | 110.1 | ıt | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | OZS. |
|---------|-----|-------|-------|-----|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|------|
| Yellow | - 1 | 14.44 | 11.5 | 17. | | | | | , | | | | | | | 4 | OZS. |
| Salicyl | jı. | 211 | in | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | OZ. |

A Liquid Corn Remedy.

| balicyli - | eid | | 4 drs. |
|------------|-----|------|--------------|
| Ether | | | 11; fl. ozs. |
| Alcohol | | | 2 fl. drs. |
| Collodion | | | 215 fl. ozs. |

This preparation is usually dispensed in quarteroz. vials, together with a camel's hair brush. The liquid is applied to the corn on three or four consecutive nights. The affected part is then soaked in warm water, after which the corn usually is removed with little trouble.

Transparent Shampoo Jelly.

| Transparent soap | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Potassium carbonate | |
| Water | |
| Glycerin | 50 parts |

Coarsely divide the soap and place it in a suitable vessel. Dissolve the potassium carbonate in the water and add it to the soap. Heat over a waterbath until melted; then add the glycerin. When a homogeneous mixture is made, cool a small sample. If this is too firm, add water in sufficient quantity to thin to the desired consistence. Thoroughly incorporate and perfume as desired.

Caustic Paste for Boils.

| Wheat flour |
|---------------------------------|
| Starch 45.0 parts |
| Corrosive sublimate 1.0, part |
| Aristol 1.0 part |
| Cocaine 1.0 part |
| Monobromated camphor 10.0 parts |
| Phenol, crystallized 100 parts |
| Tine chloride dry 1900 parts |

Water and glycerin as much as may be necessary to form a paste of the desired consistence.

A Mustard Ointment.

| Benzoina | ated land | 3 avoi | rdupois ounces |
|----------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| | | | irdupois ounce |
| | | | 15 grains |
| Menthol | | | 30 grains |
| | | | al 60 minims. |

Melt the lard and petrolatum together and dissolve the camphor and menthol in the mixture. When cool, incorporate the volatile oil of mustard.

Menthol Pencils.

| | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (|) (| } | grams | |
|-----|-----|---|----|---|---|---|--|---|---|----|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|-----|---|--------|--|
| 1 | 200 | | ij | | į |) | | | 1 | 13 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 (|) | granns | |
| - (| , | | | , | | | | 1 | ż | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |

Well introducts together at the lowest temperature case of hold the mass into cones, and allow these of the necessary of the

PRAISE FOR ICE CREAM.

Commenting on the bacteriology of ice cream, the "Medical Record" says: "Ice cream has been declaimed against on various grounds, principally, perhaps, on account of its frequently reported uncleanliness. There is no question, however, that ice cream made under strictly hygienic conditions is, in addition to its grateful palatability, especially in hot weather, a nutritious food, and its use in certain complaints is of considerable value from the dietetic standpoint. The statement has been made that the distribution of bacteria in ice cream is markedly uneven, that there is so great variability in the bacterial counts of different portions of the same container that any small sample selected for analysis will not represent the whole mass of the ice cream.

"This statement is disputed by S. Henry Ayers and W. T. Johnson in Bulletin No. 503, U.S. Department of Agriculture, who give an account of the manner in which they determined bacteria in ice cream. As a result of their investigations they came to the conclusion that the method of collecting samples and making bacterial counts used in the experiments gives results which indicate that bacteria in commercial cream are distributed quite evenly, and that an analysis of one sample from a gallon of ice cream gives results which will hold for any other sample from the same gallon.

Storage of ice cream for eleven days in a commercial ice cream cabinet, or in a hardening room for a period of two months, did not seem to cause an uneven distribution of bacteria. In a series of from five to ten samples taken directly from a large commercial freezer, the bacterial counts on each sample checked within the usual limits of error of bacterial analysis. No greater variation in bacterial counts between samples were observed when the plates were incubated at 37 degrees centigrade for 48 hours than when incubated at 30 degrees centigrade for a period of five days.

"When dilutions were such that about 200 colonies were present on the plates a lower variation between counts of samples of ice colonies per plate. The variation in plates made from the same was found to range from 7 to 26.6 per cent. Among duplicate plates a variation as high as 41 per cent. was observed.

WHO MAKES THESE ITEMS?

Cosmetics for the Face of Nature.
Manieure sets for the Right Hand of Fellowship.
A dentifrice for the Teeth of the Gale.
A wash for the Mouth of the River.
A soap for the Foot of the Mountain.
Eyebrow pencils for the Brow of the Hill.
Powder for Anthony's Nose.
Pomade for Maiden's Hair.
Brilliantine for the Beard of the Prophet.
Lipsticks for the Lip of the Canyon.
A safety razor for A Close Shave.
Cold cream for the Skin of Your Teeth. -Toilet Re-

WOULD FORCE ONTARIO DRUGGISTS TO HANDLE LIQUOR.

The Ontario Medical Association in convention in Toronto this month expressed annoyance at many of the features of the Temperance Act. They will ask the Government to make the following changes in the Act:

1 Elimination on the prescription form of the nature of the diseas, and 2 make it obligatory for all druggists to carry in stock whiskey and brandy in original six onne bottles.

Unusual Business Recipes

From Our Exchanges

LET MONEY TALK TO THEM.

Did you ever see many persons who failed to look at money? There's an idea in this that can be used to impress the price of some article which you want to make a leader. Instead of using an ordinary price-tag show the coins that will be required to purchase the article. These coins can be attached to any card with rubber cement. They first should be polished—make them as bright as possible. Then below your coins. after you have them on the card, and these words: A Bright thought—Money Talks. This Bunch Says (Name of article).

AN AEROVIEW OF THE STORE.

Since the great war most everybody is familiar with scenes taken from an aeroplane or an observation balloon. Most of them have seen maps so made. You can have a sketch made of the lay-out of your store (as if you were looking down on it from above) showing the different departments and where various kinds of goods may be found. This can be used in newspaper advertising, on cards or for a window display and will attract considerable attention if it is labelled "An Aeroview of Our Store."

TIMELINESS IN ADVERTISING.

Timeliness is an essential factor in all forms of advertising. When you can couple up your window displays, your newspaper advertising or any kind of publicity with some current event you are gaining ground with the public. You have them thinking that you are always up-to-date in your advertising and consequently your methods and merchandise must be up-to-date. The number of strikes has been one of the main topics of the day. Why not set people to thinking about your store in connection with this topic? At a certain time each day pull down the curtain over one of your display windows and show a placard: This Window Has Gone on a Strike and Refuses to put in Over 8 Hours a Day. It Ought to Take that Long to Impress Everybody With the Merits of Our.

BURNING MONEY EFFECT.

Build a fire retainer such as used by out-of-door campers, by piling up bricks or stones to a height of 3 or 4 inches and until they form 4 walls, leaving an open space of 115 to 2 feet square in centre.

Obtain a small red electric incandescent globe and connect with insulated wire to main wiring of your store. Place globe in the open square, running the wire in from the rear and through the stones. Pile hills in on the light globe and weight with a few small lumps of coal.

Turn on the current and the red glow coming from under the bills and coal gives a fire effect especially suited for use with a drive on special merchandise, and one which allows for good window card copy with headings similar to "Stop Burning Up Money."

If you are a merchant in a town without electric light facilities, purchase a pocket flashlight with a large lens and paste red tissue paper over the lens.

AN ODD ONE.

A Southern dealer placed three old weather is size hats in a window together with a window card offering prizes to the first three customers who gave correct names of the former wearers of the hats with the provision that no prize would be given to any relative or member of the household of any owner of the hats.

This offer can be varied by you to include the display of three neck ties, three vests, watch-charms, or any other article of wearing apparel or jewelry. If you are fortunate enough to obtain articles which have been worn three or four years back you have an advertising stunt which will puzzle the mind of everyone noticing the display and which will bring your store quite a little favorable comment about its originality.

HOW TO MEASURE SUCCESS.

Rulers, yardsticks and tape-measures are advertising novelties that are kept and used frequently. Therefore the advertising thereon is long-lived. If you use this form of advertising you can profitably adopt the slogan "Our success is measured by satisfied customers." This is a phrase which need not be limited to the souvenirs you distribute but can be used on every measuring or weighing device in your store—scales, measures, containers, etc. Have your printer make up some slips with the phrase and the name of your store on it and use them at every opportunity.

INVITE PHONE ORDERS IN A NEW WAY.

If you eater to orders by telephone there are many different ways in which you can emphasize your readiness to give good service on this class of business. The principal aim is to get away from the stereotyped announcement that all telephone orders are promptly filled. Here is a plan which you can utilize. Have cards or circulars printed using a cut of a telephone and alongside of the picture: Try This on Your Buying Voice. Main 1234. Brown's?"

This catchy idea can also be used effectively on outdoor signs, on stickers to be attached to parcels you wrap up in the store, with a window display, for movie slides, with a rubber stamp and in a variety of ways.

POOR WINDOW ADVERTISING

Probably the commonest mistake made in connection with window display arises from the belief held by many merchants that the success of a window is measured by the number of people who stop and look at it: the prevalent idea that a crowd in front of a window indicates the practical value of that display is erroneous. This point of view is substantiated by calling attention to the fact that, although compact crowds can be drawn to the window by displaying live animals. war relies, or pictures of surrent events, the people who constitute these crowds are carely customers, and little or no attention is given to the rest of the window. Furthermore these enriceity-seekers shut off the view of any one who might want to look at the merchandise. It is very easy to draw a crowd by a picture of a chanpionship game or a war relie, but a little first hand observation will convince any one that such objects dehat the very purpose of the wincow display, were is to fix the attachin up a sumathing that is for s

NEWS OF THE TRADE

From Coast to Coast

Maritime Provinces.

F. H. Rudderham, druggist, of Sydney, N.S., suffered loss by fire in early May.

The Leger Drug Co., Moneton, N.B., has let the contract for remodelling of building at cost of \$8,000.

The offices of the Halifax Retail Druggists' Association elected at its annual meeting were: President, E. J. Butcher; vice-president, H. A. Watson; secretary, Edward Dunsworth; treasurer, J. D. Walsh.

Quabec.

The Scobell Drug Co. of Montreal has been registered.

A. Maillett, druggist, of Montreal, has recently been registered.

H. P. Fabien, druggist, Montreal, has recently been

Pharmacie Central du Canada. Ltd., of Montreal, has

been registered.

Dr. V. Rheaume, of Montreal, has sold his drug store

to L. R. Gignac.

Meiklel, m & Dalton of Galt, Opt., have purchased.

the store of A. J. O. B. ker, of Preston, Ont.

Reynolds & Christie, druggists, of Montreal, have sold their branch at 1295 Wellington Street to W. M. Barnes. Dr. J. W. Cull, formerly in the drug business in

Dr. J. W. Cull, formerly in the drug business in Mitchell, Ont., passed away this month. He was eppointed to the Customs in 1893, but relieved of active duties in 1913 on account of illness.

Ontario.

J. M. Cuting, druggist, of Toronto, has sold to W. L. Edwards.

The Dundas Pharmacy, Toronto, has recently been registered.

Harry H. Warren, druggist, of Toronto, has sold to R. C. Post.

T. M. Weir, of Thamesford, Ont., has been succeeded by Jones & Renwick.

A. L. O. Baker, druggist, of Preston, Ont., has sold to Meikleham & Dalton.

F. W. Pentz, of Windsor, has returned from a trip to his old home at Shubenacadie, N.S.

A new store has been opened in Ford, Ont., by M. M. McCormick, with W. H. Pole as manager.

The United Drug Co., Toronto, has let contract for additions to manufacturing building costing \$130,000.

Roy Miller has opened a drug store in Windsor, Ont. He was with Bruce Wallace of London before going overseas.

L. G. Egglestone, formerly of London, Ont., has been appointed managing director of the H. H. Hashmall store, Dundas Street West, Toronto.

Major-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., Director-General of Medical Services for Canada, and Mrs. Fotheringham, have arrived back in Canada after some in mile in the West Indies.

W. N. Kirkland, Galt, Ont., has sold his drug business to J. H. Prindkam, of Waterdown. He has been in business in Galt to 27 years. After a rest he will continue the ept. — department of his business.

Manitoba.

P. H. Kennedy, of Brandon, Man., was recently East on a business typ.

L. W. Fumerton, druggist, of Reston, Man., has sold to H. B. Chapman,

Chas. H. Baird, druggist and stationer, Winnipeg.

has returned from a trip East.

The name of Standard Remedies, Ltd., Winniper, has been changed to Manitou Remedies, Limited.

Saskatchewan.

J. E. R. Ramsey, of Carnduff, Sask., has succeeded Dr. W. T. Lockart.

Leonard Fysh, of Moose Jaw, is remodelling and enlarging his drug store.

The Clancy Drng Co. Dr. Clancy has succeeded N. McMillan, of Punnichy, Sask.

Hill's Pharmaey, Ltd., Regina, Sask., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

Messrs, Sharpe and McMillan have purchased the drug business of C. C. Godfrey, Norquay, Sask.

The Unity Drug Co., Ltd., Unity, Sask., has been

incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

The Jack Pharmacy, Ltd., of Elrose, Sask., has been

incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The capital of the Moose Jaw Drug & Stationery Co., Ltd., has been increased from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Northern Wholesale Druggists, Limited, of Saskatoon, Sask., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Alberta.

L. R. Harvey, druggist, of Killam, Alta., suffered fire loss recently.

W. G. M. Johnston, of Edmonton, has returned from a business trip to Eastern Canada.

At the election of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Council, Messrs. T. R. Blaine, M. R. Maybank and Hiram McKechnie were elected. Mr. Blaine is in business at Bow Island; Mr. Maybank at Olds, and Mr. McKechnie is the Western Representative of The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Ltd., and a member of McKechnie & Graydon, Ltd., at Coronation. The retiring members were Prof. H. H. Gaetz, G. H. Graydon and J. H. Lines.

British Columbia.

Gordon L. Agnew has taken over the management of the Cranbrook Drug and Book Co., Cranbrook, B.C.

Hill's Drug Store is being opened at Cloverdale, B.C., under the management of Dr. Fred Douglas Sinclair.

The Victoria Drug and Photographic Co., Ltd., of Victoria, B.C., has been incorporated and has acquired the business of the Victoria Owl Drug Co., Ltd., with Leonard Stanley Pusey as manager. The Victoria Owl Drug Co., Ltd., will re-open at Johnson and Douglas streets with Arthur F. Thomas as manager.

O.C.P. NOTES.

The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opens its semi-annual session on June 7.

There are over 100 graduates writing on the examinations for the degree of Phm.B. this year.

Recent visitors; t the O. C. P. included John A. Maher of Picton, H. A. Abor of Campbellford, W. G. M. Johnson of Edmonton, P. A. Kennedy of Brandon, A. L. Smith of Port Arthur, P. E. McCool of North Bay, and Chas. A. Baird of Winnipeg.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON MECHANICAL TOYS.

On May 11th at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Toronto, with Thomas E. Menzies, president of the A. C. Gilbert Menzies Co., in the chair, Mr. A. C. Gilbert, president of the A. C. Gilbert Co., talked about the ideals of his company, to an audience that showed great appreciation of the address. The company specializes in the manufacture of mechanical toys, and Mr. Gilbert makes a special effort to get into direct personal contact with boys, by correspondence, and through the Gilbert Institute of Engineering. In this institute degrees are awarded to boys who show special aptitude in grasping and applying the principles which underlie the construction of Gilbert scientific toys.

Surrounded by a number of mechanical toys and scientific instruments which he used during the address, Mr. Gilbert gave a lucid explanation of his ideas and objects. He showed how easy it was for children to acquire the elementary principles of several applied sciences—to weigh air, measure light, heat, sound, etc..



A. C. GILBERT

and use wireless instruments for communication between great distances. He demonstrated the fundamental features of the magnet and entertained the audience with a number of experiments in physics.

The ideals of the company were summarized on a large chart displayed during the address. They were:

- 1. To instil into boys the spirit of leadership.
- 2. To bring science down to a boy's understanding.
- 3. To make the Gilbert Institute of Engineering one f the great movements.
- 4. To manufacture merchandise of quality, character,
- 5. To give a square deal to boy-customers, business associates, dealers and distributors.
- 6. To develop the spirit of co-operation and enthuasm.

Each of these points were enlarged upon in interesting and holding language, and applause was frequent and hearty.

DEATH OF FRANK G. RYAN.

Frank G. Ryan, president of Parke, Davis & Company, died suddenly from pneumonia April 20 after an illness lasting but three days. Mr. Ryan was born in 1861 in

Marcellus Falls, N. Y., and was educated in the public schools of Elmira. After several years' experience as a drug clerk in the pharmacy of Brown & Dawson, Syrteuse, N. Y., he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1882. Shortly thereafter he was appointed to a position in the college staff, and he remained a member of the faculty for fourteen years.

During the summer months, in order to use his leisure productively, he did sales and detail work for Parke, Davis & Company, and finally in June, 1900, he severed all other connections and joined the staff of that house in the capacity of chief pharmacist. Within three years hereafter he began passing through a remarkable series of promotions. He was first elected to membership on the board of directors; he was next made secretary of the corporation; he was then elevated to the vice-presidency; and in April, 1907, he became president of the ompany and occupied this office until his death.

SHORT COURSE IN OPTOMETRY AT O.C.P.

THE Optometry Act now in force in Ontario requires that all persons, except returned soldiers, who desire to register as Optometrists must take a course of instruction in optometry of 1,000 hours, and pass an examination. Returned soldiers, who before September 1st, 1920, present evidence to the Provincial Optometry Board that they are competent to practise optometry, will be exempt from these requirements.

In order to enable returned soldiers to take advantage of this exemption, the Ontario College of Pharmacy has arranged to give a six weeks' course in optometry, beginning on June 1st, 1920. The course will consist of lectures and practical work, followed by an examination, conducted by the faculty. Successful returned soldier students will be permitted to register as qualified optometrists without further examination.

The course will also be open to registered optometrists, who feel the need of post-graduate work to extend their knowledge of the science, and it is believed that many pharmacists who are now practising optometry will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Curriculum.

The course will be made as practical as possible, and will include instruction in the following subjects:

The Action of Drugs upon the Eye and its Appendages, by Prof. Chas. F. Heebner, Ph.G. (N. Y.); Phm.B. (Tor.), Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmaev.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye. Diseases of the Eye, by Paul I. Scott, M.B., Professor of Biology, Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Light. The Structure and Properties of Lenses, by Geo. A. Evans, Phm.B., Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Applied Optics. Refraction. Objective and Subjective Examination. Dynamic and Static Skiametry. Muscular Imbalance. Ophthalmoscopy. Frame Fitting. Lens Grinding. Dispensing, by W. W. Parker, President of the Optometrical Association of Ontario.

The fees for the entire course will be \$75.00,



Results of Examination at O.

THE results of the final examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have been announced. This year's class was known as the "Victory Class," there being more than 100 returned men writing on the examinations. A new medal awarded by the college for prescriptions was won by a lady student, Miss Brina Weinrobe, of Vancouver, B.C. The results follow:

General Proficiency Medals-College Gold Medal-Albert E. Coutts, Perth. College Silver Medal-Dean R. Russell, London. John Roberts' Scholarship-Albert E. Coutts, Perth. John Roberts' Gold Medal-Stanley C. Lemmex, Smith's Falls.

Subject Medal's-D'Avignon Medal (dispensing)-Mervyn T. Saunders, Oshawa. Pharmacy Medal (Hoebner)—Dean R. Russell, London. Chemistry Medal (Chambers)—Thomas V. Rogers, Smith's Falls. Botany Medal (Scott)—Harry L. Taber, Curries. Materia Medica Medal (Fotheringham)—C. Alan Hobley, Barrie. Practical Chemistry Medal (Evans George R. Harland, Guelph. Prescriptions (College)-Miss Brina Weinrobe, Vancouver, B.C.

Passed With Honors.

In order of merit—Albert E. Coutts, Perth; Dean R. Russell, London; Stanley C. Lemmex, Smith's Falls; C. Alan Hobley, Barrie; Kenneth Edward Warren, Hespeler: Roy G. Nunn, St. Thomas; George C. Knowles, Brantford; Harry L Taber, Curries; (Isadore L Cohen. Ottawa: Forrest W. Walker, Vancouver, B.C.; Brina Weinrobe, Vancouver, B.C.; Norman E. Rippon, Woodstock;) Wilbert S. Horne, London; (Geo. S. Goodyear, Woodstock; Duncan A. McIntosh, Vancouver, B.C.;) Ernest E. Axford, St. Thomas; Thomas W. Ord, Stratford; (William G. Strachan, Penticton, B.C.; Harold V. Rogers, Lindsay; John E. Teetzel, Highgate; Aubrey A. Brown, Toronto); (Thomas V. Rogers, Smith's Falls; Thomas H. Dick, Seaforth; Ezra F. White, Windsor: Harry A. Renton, London; (Dan J. Saya, North Bay: Oshwell N. Whitten, Long Branch;) (Albert J. Woods, Mount Forest; Elgin L. Brien, Lindsay; Harold G. Clemens, Blenheim; Ernest C. Root, Guelph; Norman M. Wilson, Peterboro;) (John McMillan, Nanaimo, B.C. Sinclair Schram, London;) (Mable E. Amy, Drayton; John R. Stewart, Lindsay; Fred C. Farrant, Mitchell; Clifford K. MacDougall, St. Catharines;) (Lloyd E. Closs, Sault Ste. Marie; George N. Hewson, Arthur; William Leslie, Toronto;) (Arthur G. MacHaffie, Cornwall; Justin H. Dyer, Stratford;) (Norman M. Lee, London; W. Wallace Armstrong, Peterboro; Charles H. Carter, Thorold; Robert Gordon Smyth, Oshawa;) (Mervyn T. Saunders, Oshawa; Clarence A. Jones, Owen Sound; Ben Rapp, Toronto; Games C. Geddes, Blyth; George H. Pauley, Belleville; Gerald L. Moote, Dunnville:) Stanley B. MacPherson, Smithville: John W Reid, Guelph; (George R. Harland, Guelph; Henry V Moore, Toronto;) Allan F. Knechtel, Wingham; John Henry, Toronto; Harold G. Penwarden, St. Thomas;) (Arthur T. Murphy, Amprior; W. Nelson Tovell, St. Marys; Victor G. Tovell, St. Marys; James W. Foote, Post C Borne; Fred W. Nolan, Owen Sound; John C. James, Toronto;) (Harold C. Morris, Erin; Robert C. Hole, Winnipeg, Man.;) Lilian Bounsall, Bowmanville; W. Craven, Hamilton; Hilliard B. Fennell, Bradlend Delos C. McKay, London; Edward M.

Creighton, Owen Sound;) William D. Aikenhead, Almonte; Robert M. Grieve, Guelph; W. B. Keetch. Sault Ste. Marie; William E. Quinsey, Cayuga;) Horace Riley, Toronto; Ivan L. Smitheram, Fenelon Falls; Alby L. Hooker, Toronto; (Jas. E. Keating, Toronto; Harry J. Mackay, Tavistock;) Joseph S. Laing, Huntsville; Wilfred Abell, Owen Sound; Jas. E. Lenahan, Owen Sound; Truman A. Bell, Arthur; Charles F. Weegar, North Bay;) Hazel S. Mitchell. Drumbo; (Edwin L. Brooks, Toronto; William J. Lucas, Toronto;) (G. Franklin Findlay, Owen Sound; Duncan Gray, Blind River;) Ira L. McCall, Chatham; Saxon P. Chapman, Brantford; Harold David West, Toronto; Welland R. James, Cornwall; George W. Brooks, Blind River; Donald H. Stewart, Dutton; (Hugh H. Boyd, Uxbridge; H. Russell Marshall, Brighton;) Thomas Quinn, Sault Ste Marie

N mes bracketed above are equal in marks.

Pass List.

Alphabetically arranged.

George J. Benninghaus, Sault Ste. Marie; Edgar C. Brown, Cornwall; Joseph P. Charron, Ottawa; George W. Clarke, Campbellford; William T. Combe, Niagara Falls; Bertrand J. Connolly, North Bay; Herbert E. Cox, St. Thomas; LeRoy M. Devitt, Waterloo; Alfred J. Dickson, Toronto; Charles E. Dobson, Wiarton; R. Stuart Fox, Brussels; Michael E. Gleason, Sarnia; Grace H. Griffiths, Decew Falls; Ernest R. Hall, Norwood; Fred V. Himman, Cobourg; Robert M. Hobson, Niagara Falls; Robert William Irwin, Midland; Rayford E. Kelly, Oshawa; John H. Knight, Toronto; Elie R. Laviolette, Ottawa; Louis Lightstone, Ottawa; Urban J. Lynch, Toronto: Robert Mainprise, Mount Albert; Robert S. McHardy, Toronto; Raphael R. McKindsey, Forest; William C. Newman, Niagara Falls; Robert J. Parker, Penetanguishene; William R. Pew, Niagara Falls; John P. Phelan, Guelph; James A. Ragsdale, Smiths Falls; Christine E. Robertson, Comber; Cleland Russell, Vancouver, B.C.; Percy M. Shufelt, Smiths Falls; Gladys R. Walters, Niagara Falls; William A. Webb, Toronto; Wilbert W. Wheaton, Thorndale; Albert D. Wilson, Toronto; Hugh L. Wing, Kitchener.

The following must take supplementals in subjects named: Norman H. Davis, Chatham, prescriptions, theoretical pharmacy; Felix P. Daniel, Chatham, theoretical chemistry, practical chemistry, theoretical pharmacy; John A. Pape, Toronto, botany, theoretical pharmacy, materia medica; Morris D. Pitzerman, Toronto, theoretical chemistry, theoretical pharmacy, botany; D. N. Thompson, Uxbridge, prescriptions, practical chemistry, theoretical pharmacy; William H. Stanley, Lucan, pre-

scriptions, materia medica, botany.

RESULTS OF B.C. EXAMINATIONS.

Those who passed the examinations of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association and are entitled to register as Licentiates of Pharmacy (with names in order of merit) were as follows:

Francis Earl C. Grummett (Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver); George Baillie (Vancouver); Augustus Bailey (Cunningham, Vancouver); George Wendell Fisher (Jas. W. Hareus, Vancouver); Wm. V. Tomlinson (Calgary); Allan Edwy Davis (Reliable Pharmacy Vancouver); John G. MacFarlane (Calgary); P. R. M. Wallis (H. E. Wallis, Victoria); Donald J. Buckley (Hazelwood, Trail : George Roland Heyworth (Vanconver and Robert Geddes Stewart W. J. Vernon.

The "D. & L."

PRESCRIPTION 1920

Improved Hypophosphite Medication in two forms

WITH SUGAR

WITHOUT SUGAR

Large Size - \$12.00 per dozen
Small Size - \$4.00 per dozen

Through extensive sampling, the physicians of Canada have been made fully acquainted with these improved forms of Hypophosphite Medication.

The response has been prompt and widespread. Obtain your share of these Prescriptions by ordering a quantity to-day.

Davis & Lawrence Co. Manufacturing 356 St. Antoine St., Montreal

Vancouver equal; Wm. S. McKeown (Vancouver) and Irvin Groh (Palm Drug Company, Ltd., Vancouver) equal; Edward Chas. Lavis (Atkinson, Vancouver); George Francis Fox (Vancouver); T. J. R. Jones (Couzens', Vancouver).

Passed now and on a previous occasion:—Harry Cameron Fisher (Curtis, New Westminster).

Granted Supplementary in subjects starred: Leonard E. H. Fulmer (Vernon), dispensing.

Minor Examination.

The following passed and are entitled to register as "Certified Clerks" (names in order of merit):—George Palmer Doran (J. Robertson, Victoria Drive, Vancouver): Harold Wharton Warner (Vancouver General Hospital): Thomas Wilkes Kennedy (Curtis, New Westminster); Herbert W. L. Fee (Cunningham, Van.): Robert Cochrane (Atkinson, Vancouver); Robert W. Smith (Boyer, Vancouver); John Q. Adams (Cunningham, Vancouver); John Poole (F. A. Wilson, Vancouver); Williamina George (Dr. W. G. Morris, McKay): Fred. C. Turville (Vancouver Drug Co., Ltd., Vancouver); Earnest C. Reycraft (Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver)

Passed now and on a previous occasion: Carlos G. Frost (Van. General Hospital); Robert Joseph Rennic (Davis, New Westminster); Esmond Parker Yarwood (Cunningham, Vancouver).

Granted a Supplementary Exam, in subjects starred: George C. Campbell (Fred G. Brown, Vancouver): chemistry: Alex. J. McCarthy (Campbell, Victoria), chemistry and materia medica; Cecil Milloy (Merryfield & Dack, Victoria), pharmacy; David Walker (Reliable Drug Store, Vancouver), chemistry and pharmacy.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC.

The passage of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act through Parliament marks the beginning of a vigorous campaign in Canada against the illicit trading in opium and its derivatives, cocaine, morphine, heroin, etc., which form the basis of the drug habit on this continent. While the registered imports in these drugs have fallen off by several hundred per cent, in the last ten months, during which the activities of the Canadian Health Department have rendered the traffic difficult, there remains much to be done in the way of restricting illicit traffic, which is said to have centred in Canada for this country and the United States for some years.

Many addicts from the United States are coming to Canada in the hope of obtaining drugs which the stringent laws of their own country denies to them. In Montreal there are many United States citizens who are addicts, and reports of physicians in Winnipeg show that about 80 per cent, of the addicts there are also United States citizens.

DEATH TAKES EDGAR BOYLE.

Edgar Boyle, druggist, and one of Brampton's most highly respected citizens, and former lacrosse player, died after an illness of five weeks, from heart trouble Deceased was born in Brampton in 1870. For many years he conducted a drug business in London, returning to Brampton in the result of the was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church and a Liberal in polities. Mrs. Boyle and four sons, Edgar of Toronto, Robert, Cathern and Stanley at home, and one daughter. Muriel, of Orillia, survive.



Druggists Know

that one of their biggest sellers, and their steady all-the-year-round seller, is

MURAD

This is because Murad quality is maintained all the year round.

In packages of 10, and tins of 50 and 100.

At All Wholesalers

HINTS TO BUYERS

NO "BAYER" OFF-SEASON.

The Bayer Company has taken the sensible ground that there is no off-season for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." They are backing up their faith by more than doubling the usual amount of their summer advertising appropriation. They will use big space all through the warm months and continue to drive home the fact that there is only one Aspirin "Bayer" and that the name "Bayer" is on genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for twenty years.

The Bayer Company is spending a fortune to tell the people that "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions. Druggists are asked to get ready to meet an extraordinary summer demand by doubling their

ordinary summer orders.

The "Bayer" sales plan carries with it no risk to druggists. "Bayer" products can never become "dead stock." They are sold under a guarantee and are returnable for cash at any time. Advertising in druggists' home newspapers is an important part of "Bayer" sales service which all druggists appreciate. Bayer has mastered the important business art of continuous co-operation. Pruggists who have seen the new "Bayer" window display in colors are enthusiastic about it. Those who have not received theirs are invited to write at once to The Bayer Co., Ltd., 52 Sandwich Street West, Windsor, Canada, and they will at once receive the artistic "frim" postpaid.

MAKERS OF UNTARNISHABLE PHOTO FRAMES.

One of the finest photo frame catalogues we have seen is that issued by Whitehouse, Willetts & Bennion, Ltd., the well-known English manufacturers of untarnishable photo frames. Illustrations are shown of a wide range of lines of varied design, construction and material, with many unique and new offerings that will allow the dealer to easily select a stock of frames to suit his purpose or appeal to the people who patronize his store. The outstanding features of all the frames manufactured by this firm is that they are guaranteed to keep their color. Their catalogue of over 100 pages, well gotten up and printed on good paper, will be sent on request by this firm--Whitehouse. Willetts & Bennion, Tything, Worcester, England.

ADVANCE INFLUENCE OF THE EVEREADY DAYLO \$10,000 PRIZE CONTEST.

Unparalleled interest has been manifested by dealers all over the United States and Canada in the Eveready Daylo \$10,000 Prize Contest, which begins June 1st and lests until August 1st, and that this has had a marked effect on sales is shown by the fact that the April and May business of the American Ever Ready Company has shown a substantial increase over that for the corresponding months of last year.

The stage is all set, and on June 1st will occur the opening of the greatest publicity and sales campaign ever effered the retail trade by an American manufacturer. A last call for contest material has gone out to de ders who are not already signed up as team workers. This material consists of the sensational picture which forms the basis of the public's participation in the contest, the

holders used to display models of the Eveready Daylo, other decorative window dressing, and an adequate supply of the contest blanks on which the answers must be written.

A nation-wide newspaper and magazine advertising campaign is being carried on, and news of the contest will reach upwards of thirty million readers. More than ten million contest blanks will be distributed to the public.

"CELLOPHANE" FOR WRAPPING PURPOSES.

"Cellophane," which is a transparent film of pure cellulose, is air, grease, and odor proof and unaffected by heat, cold or moisture. It is suitable for wrapping any of the goods in which the druggist and pharmacist deals, and its transparency makes it particularly serviceable as a wrapping for all goods displayed on counters and in windows. The boxes, bottles, etc., are kept clean and fresh, while at the same time are as clearly viewed as if they were unwrapped. The manufacturers will be pleased to forward prices, samples and particulars on application. Their address is The Cellophane Company, 15 Cullum Street, London, E.C. 3.

SPRING NUMBER OF THE PEN PROPHET.

It is always a pleasure to read the Pen Prophet, which the L. E. Waterman Co., Limited, issues four times a year, the Spring number, just to hand, being especially interesting.

There are a number of articles in it which should offer money-making suggestions to every dealer with any possibility for building up a fountain pen trade.

One dealer's experience is enlarged upon and it strikes the writer as an excellent guide to aggressive dealers who realize the value of advertising their business locally.

From the handsome cover to the last word, the Pen Prophet bristles with selling ideas, mostly applicable to Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, but many of them adaptable for a general increase in trade.

Any store-keeper or clerk who would care to receive the Pen Prophet regularly should make request to the L. E. Waterman Co., Limited, 179 St. James St., Montreal.

Eade's Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Pills

The Old Established Remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Muscular Pains. They neither tequire confinement nor alteration of diet, and in no case can their effect be injurious.

Sold by all Chamitats in Bottles. Prepared only by

George Eade, 232, Goswell Road, London, Great Britain

Warning to Chemists

The original Dr. Ridge's Food is manufactured only at The Royal Food Mills, London N., England.

Wholesalers and retailers should bear this in mind when ordering, and beware of imitations. Dr. Ridge's Food has over fifty years reputation and is recommended by Doctors, Nurses and Mothers in all parts of the world.

Dr. Ridge's Food makes milk more digestible and nourishing and is invaluable for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids and the Aged.

The demand for Dr. Ridge's Food is rapidly increasing, and every store should hold a stock, but it must be the genuine The Dr. Ridge's Food manufactured at The Royal Food Mills, London, N., England.

INGRAM'S

BRITISH-MADE

SEAMLESS ENEMAS

The "STERILENDUM" Enema (Regd.)



STERILIZABLE IN ITS ENTIRETY
Fitted with Aseptic Glass Pipes and Valves. Guaranteed not
to Split. No Metal Parts. Best Quality Rubber.

INGRAM'S REGISTERED ENEMAS:

"ADAPTABLE"
"ECLIPSE"
"STERILENDUM"

"ZEBINA"

"UTILEMA"
"ZENITH"
"PERFEX"

"ATALANTA"

INGRAM'S LONDON
Original Inventors and Manufacturers of the
Seamless Enema

The "ZEBINA" Enema (Regd.)



Guaranteed not to Split.

Ordinary Bulb.

Practical Workmanship.

Perfect Construction.

Fitted Complete with Bone Rectum and Gum Vagina Pipe and Leather Shield, and packed in an attractive Card Box.

Selling Agents throughout Canada, Sharland & Co., Eldon St. House, London EC2, England

Made by the firm of Ingrams, London, Scientic, Manuscravers of Surgical India Rubber Goods, Established in Lossien in 1847, and abose Brand.

"Ingram's London," is a guarantee of Quanty

J. G. INGRAM & SON, Limited

The London India Rubber Works

Hackney Wick, LONDON, E.9., England

CAMERAS and PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

A department of means and methods of increasing business in cameras and photographic supplies

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES PROVE GOOD SIDE LINE

A DRUGGIST might have all the radium in the world stored away in an old syster can in his basement, and what good would it do for him if he kept the secret to himselt? Not a solitary nickel could be made out of it if he didn't let the fact be known.

It is undoubtedly true that the highest measure of success with a camera line is reaped by the man who takes an interest in photography. Yet such an interest with its accompanying technical knowledge, is not absolutely necessary. A great many druggists are selling cameras who couldn't get the proper light on the family bulldog if they tried a week.

Dealer Should Understand Line

However, no man should try to sell any line until he has learned as much about it as circumstances will pernew in cameras and supplies, and also become very much interested in the photographs which are shown in connection with them.

We be providedly the core thing in our town that

We do practically the same thing in our store; that is, we aim to keep up interest by having the goods where they may be seen from the sidewalk. Always the same window, though; we do not keep people guessing. We let them know that one of our windows is a camera window.

We maintain an inside display, during the height of the season, also,

After adding a camera line, we gradually edged into the finishing business, and have found it profitable.

One scheme that we found worked to advantage was to supply each customer who bought photo supplies with a small card on which certain amounts were indicated along the edges. Whenever he made a purchase the amount of that purchase was punched out in the card, and when the aggregate figures reached \$5.00, the customer was entitled to a 16-by-22-inch enlargement from any negative that he might submit. We did this until we had a good trade established, then abaur doned the plan to take up other schemes. Edwin H. Poole.

Make the Boy Happy

Your boy wants a camera: he wants to "take" pietures, because it is fun for him.

But you know that taking pictures is more than fun for the boy—it's an education—it in tensifies his power of observation to a remark able degree—and that is worth much to your large.

And while you are at it, get him one of those Blank cameras, because they are easy to operate, they make fine pictures, and the cost is very little, compare, to the amount of enjoyment and instruction he will get out of it.

We have this camera in six sizes and they cost \$3.00, \$4.50, \$10.00 and \$16.00.

We have also all the necessary supplies and will help your boy to learn everything about picture-taking that he wants to know.

Smith & Jones

Telephone Main 75

A good so typ or advertiser of the oreant the side of cameris and plates, tuples coulds

mit. He can at least read up ; and the literature on

the subject of cameras is very comprehensive. This class of goods lends itself readily to the advantages of window display. A trimmer ought to experience little difficulty in this respect. Not only are the cameras themselves interesting but back of them is all that wealth of material which the cameras stand for. There would seen to be no excuse for not shaping no substitute the processing of the context of the cameras and for all practive window.

One Window All Summer

Would into one window exclusivery to the display of the class of words fluring the summer months. People got In Lachanit or looking to this window for anything

A GOOD CAMERA WINDOW

Dealing in cameras and camera supplies has grown to be quite a profitable side line with the druggists. Almost every little country drug store has a stock of cameras and camera supplies, and many stores do developing. However, photographic goods must be displayed often if the maximum sales are to be attained. People do not think to buy such goods unless they see them. The following neat little display will be found effective:

The floor and background for this windov should be in red to properly contrast the dark colors of the cameras. Then place your largest camera, which should be on a tripod if possible, in the centre of the window well back from the front. If you have none in stock which are equipped with triands, place this camera on a pyrmid. Arrange smaller machines on either side on correspondingly low pedestals. Fron your stock of prints select a good picture from each sized camera displayed. Paste these prints on the front glass of the window, each print directly in front of the camera which takes exposure of that size. From each of these prints run a tiny ribbon, preferably white, and color to its corresponding camera. A few other assorbed cameras may be clased around on the floor to good effect. Every machine chould be plainly marked. The following two eards will appropriate this display:

A CAVERA FOR EVERY NEED. PRICES RIGHT.

and

"VACATION TIME, TAKE A CAMERA WITH YOU. ALL SIZES AND PRICES."

RELIABLE BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS



of the finest quality in all grades for The Professional, The Scientist, The Amateur.

Price list and full particulars

ELLIOTT & SONS, LTD., BARNET, England

SELTONA

is recognized in every quarter of the globe as the supreme printing paper. Made in five delightful grades it offers wide scope and charming varieties for every class of photographer.

THE LETO PHOTO MATERIALS CO., LIMITED Roman Wall House, 1 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND



A NEW RESOURCE MAP OF CANADA.

A "Map of the Dominion of Canada indicating Natural Resources, Transportation and Trade Routes," scale 100 miles to the inch, has just been published by the Department of the Interior.

On this map varieties of mineral, agricultural and fishery resources, and the timber and fur in general are printed in red lettering in their proper locations. The sites of important water powers, developed and undeveloped are indicated, and the lines of all railroads completed up to date are clearly defined.

The resources shown on the map extend from "whales" near Hershal Island in the Arctic to "salt" at the southern toe of the Ontario Peninsula, and from the "white whales" of Ungave Bay to the fruit lands near Vistoria, B.C. An important inset contains 5 circular diagrams, showing the comparative contributions of each province to field crops, commercial timber, developed water power, fisheries and minerals. A sixth diagram disclays the proportion of the total exports filled in 1918 by menufactures and by the five great classes of Neural Resources severally.

The thorough reliability of this map is shown by the caution which ign are probabilities however promising. The teacher incestor manufacturer and economic student will tead the map as an open book; its appearance is timely when demand is abnormal and enlarged production a necessity.

PHOTO FRAMES

The Original Untarnishable Series

Wood Backs and Struts

Send for the finest Frame Catalogue
in the World.

WHITEHOUSE, WILLETTS & BENNION, LTD.

TYTHING, WORCESTER, ENGLAND

The map can be obtained free of cost on application to the Superintendent, Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

"That young fellow looks furtive. Isn't he apt to try to pinch something?"

"Naw," said the experienced jeweler. "He wants to buy an engagement-ring."

CATCHY PHOTOGRAPHIC WINDOW.

A coop and the traction for a market (spin) of the rank goes were been a product of the large of the spins. This we differ the lift of a grange as the cooper, this section is all meshes to a range as the cooper, the section when the large of the section is a section of the large of the larg

A Picture-Taking Scene.

Getting Trade For The Fountain From Motorists

Chance to get trade that may be passing by the store—Some ways of going after it.

THERE is a saying that opportunity knocks once at ever, man's door, although there are some who are inclined to dispute this. Opportunity, however, does go by many doors every day in a motor ear. at lat some doors it steps. During the early days there var constrerable prejudice against automobiles in cermin towns. They were called "devil wagons" and other terms indicative of resentment, and many town officers were very drastic in their handling of alleged offenders. There may have been offenders, but things are much better now, and the town that makes war on motorists is going to lose some valuable business. So, if your town has this attitude, better get to work to change it. Proper regulations should be enforced, of course, and every town is entitled to protect its streets. But there is such a thing as rubbing it in, and this policy, while it does bring some times into the town collers, will not help the town materially in the long run. Bester be just to the motorists and get their busi-

Motorists Like Place to Rest.

Motoring is pheasant, but after a ran of an hour or two the occupants of the ear are apt to cet fired. It becomes accessary to get out and take a brief rest, if only to stretch the cramped limbs. Any or torist who has been on a long tear will tell you that a rest room is greatly to be appreciated. In many small towns hetel facilities are none too good. Often times the local hotel is not inviting in appearance. Loafers may be in evidence and takes don't like to run the gauntiet of their scratiny. Pesides, in many of these hoters there are three set meals a day, between times the timing room being closed. There is no restaurant with a la carte service where a few santwiches or something in the way of a light lunch may be secured.

The motorist who happens into towns between meal hours has no excess for going to the hotel, and often is relinstant to stop for that reason. In the big cities good hotels are numerous. A motoring party may so at any time, visit the wash rooms, freshen ap their tables, write a pestcard or two and buy a few spadwings to may for their welcome.

SOME LATE LUXURY TAX RULINGS

A more the latest rulings from Ottawa on the new living to a law are the contails affecting the drug tree in That the sales tax of one per cent, does not by dy to the flow tax in 82 per proof gallon on spirits; that we have a collective a proof relative medicines are not subject to the fix a flow or cent; that also be the difference is in which a force point are less thouse of the same considered to be confection.



SHADEINE

FOR COLORING GREY HAIR

Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., 71 Front St. E., Toronto Parke & Parke, Ltd. Hamilton, Ontarso Hamilton, Ontarso Line W. E. garl few chairs and perhaps a writing desk. But modern layatory facilities are requisite if the idea is to be a success.

Soda in the Open.

Here and there we find a druggist with some open space next to the store. One such encountered on a motor trip had a large lot next door on which were some fine elm trees, very tall, and affording magnificent shade. He had a driveway, and motorists would run in. be served with soda or ice cream in the open, and drive away again. If they cared to dismount, there were some benches and some attractive flower heds. It was a real beauty spot, very grateful on a hot day, and evidently well-known to motorists for many around. This was evidenced by the fact that ears were constantly coming up the driveway to await their turn. It seems the druggist had a more than local reputation for good jee cream, and he had the goods to prove it. too. The lades in one party were so enthusiastic that they insisted on sending in word to the effect that they had never tested better ice eream. This brought the druggist out for a short chat. He thanked them for their appreciation and told them of the arrangements he had with neighboring tarmers to bring in extra fine cream and fresh eggs. This particular party has been advertising that drug stre ever since. It's an old story. If you have the goods, the business will come vour way.

FILL YOUR THERMOS BOTTLE—HOT COFFEE OR COLD LEMONADE.

This lare sign decorates the front of a village drug store located on the main boulevard between two large cities. The sign is large enough to catch the eye of the passing motorist, and many of them stop. The druggist also has a neat stock of thermos bottles on sale and disposes of a fair number. "It is all extra business," he says, "I sold mighty few thermos bottles before motor travel began heading in this direction." More druggists should advertise that they are prepared to fill thermos bottles. Of course, any dispenser is prepared to do this and can fill them with smething or other. But advertise just the same. The motorist is a bird of passage, and buys where he sees a placerd or sign.

Helps Thermos Bottle Sale, Too.

"I took a trip with a millionnire once" says an old dringgist. "He was very careful to fill the thormos bettles we had two every morring. He was a find for spend and could seld in be induced to purse along the real. So most of the "line our thormos bettles were intompled at night, and we imped the contents out. It was a wester but what can won do with a million inc. However, I as a "can't that iff extent mot as were as practilities about the thermos buttles, their your has an appoint for dringgists a big the center."

Not many moderate are as wastering as this, and we are glad to are of. We plenty it then do all the decrease hardes and more will purchase bottles. If you hard set to the Taylor.

Fletcher "Biltrite" Carbonator

The Most Wonderful Carbonator on the Market

MORE SODA
WITH
LESS GAS



AND
CONTINUOUS
SERVICE

Fig. 3143-Biltrite Carbonator (Patents Pending)

Named "Biltrite" because it is built right of the best materials obtainable, by skilled workmen.

Produces the most lively, snappy, sparkling soda, at a working pressure of 75 lbs. Better soda than other carbonators produce at 150 lbs.

Makes more gallons of soda water with less gas and less current consumption.

Carbonates by means of the new Fletcher Atomizer System, which breaks up every particle of water into vapor and forces gas through every particle of vapor.

Distinctively different in principle and construction to any other carbonator.

Remarkably reasonable in price. Guaranteed.

Fletcher Manufacturing Company, Limited

29-41 Hayter Street, Toronto, Canada

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

A department devoted to stationery, books, post cards and associated lines

THE JUNE BRIDE WILL WANT STATIONERY.

THE June bride will soon be with us and the druggist wants to put forth his best efforts in catering to her wants. If he handles engraved stationery, as soon as an engagement is announced in the papers, he should at once send her a personal note, on the very best stationery, inviting her to inspect his stock of invitations, announcements, etc. Or he might send her some samples. This personal attention on the part of the druggist will be much appreciated by the busy bride-elect.

A "June Bride" Window.

In addition to sending the eard of personal invitation, a good window display should be used. One of the most effective of this character was arranged by a firm on the Pacific coast. The window was backed with mirrors, and floored with a black velvet searf, which was also draped over a mound in the centre of the display. Across this was laid a searf of white satin, veiled in tulle. In the centre was an enlarged sepia photo of The Bride of 1920, draped with clouds of tulle. Set in wire racks were engraved invitations, announcements and visiting cards. There were also many little place cards for the wedding law (kfast or lunchean, adorned with pen sketches of a bride; small white boxes stamped with a gold monogram to hold schares of wedding cake; and little white bon bon baskets tied with ribbons and orange blossoms.

The purch set of wedding stationery does not close the bride's account by any means, for after the wedding there are a multitude of gifts and congratulations to acknowledge, and the dealer should take care to impress upon his patrons that the best in stationery is none too good for this labor of love. The show window is again the best medium for pushing this line.

A Washington dealer had a most effective reminder of "write a note" displays. The polished wood floor was partially covered with a small rug and the walls were of buff. At one side was a mahogany writing desk, upon which were a bronze desk set, linen eards and envelopes and two silver vases holding each a single bud. Seated at the desk was a young woman wax model borrowed from a local dry goods store dressed in lace and ribbon betrimmed neglige, using a long blue quill pen. A brown card, lettered in gold, advised: "The Bride's Own Stationery." At the other side was a table with glass top from which were suspended several art calendars, while the table was covered with boxes of stationery in all the pastel tints. On the floor in front were several desk biotters and desk sets of china, brass and crystal, and a good assortment of stationery de luxe.

INCREASING THE SALE OF PENNANTS.

The permant as a saleable novelty is still worth pushes - I find a my travels that there has been a tendency to __leet it, but those stores that have brought it forward and make a good display are selling large quantiles.

for prints 's on the market 'nat a season or

now be bought to retail at ten cents at a fair profit. In some localities more money can be got for them. Some people think a thing can not be good unless they pay a certain amount of money for it. They should be accommodated.

Pennants with pasted letters are the neatest, prettiest and most durable. They come in a greater variety and combination of color.

Hold a "Pennant Week."

By way of starting the sale of pennants in your locality and making your store headquarters for them, I would suggest that you have a "Pennant Week."

For this occasion you can make pennants the main feature of your decorations. There will be banners and wall shields everywhere and one counter can be piled high with them. Or as high as your finances will permit!

You can have pennants with the name not only of your town, but for the different schools and educational institutions in your locality. Then there may be summer hotels, camps, trolley parks, places of interest of many kinds, and you should have pennants for all. Have a few made up with the name of your own store to use among the decorations.

If you prefer to do so, you can make "Pennant Week" the occasion to offer a pennant free with the purchase of a certain amount of goods.

After "Pennant Week" was over, you would find that your sales in that line would continue and be much better pero pour intereseason from they would otherwise have been

There will be occasions all through the season when permants will be in demand. For camp and cottage and den they are always in order. Make them popular in your town and reap a corresponding profit.

MR. DRUGGIST. HAVE A HEART—IN YOUR WINDOW AND AD.

June is the Month of Brides.

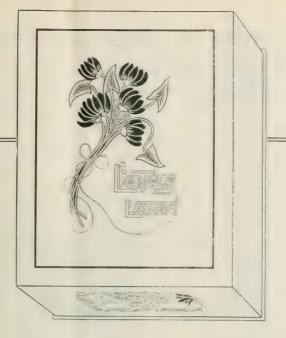
Jac is the month when lave is supposed to mehter off second stage. So why now key your alvestising a window lisidays by keeping with the trend of the rooth. You can have the days printed with a heart Mastanton on them or her its haped earls may be use. Your store signs can be given a sentimental twist. It instance, one might call:

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT THE MINUTE YOU SEE THESE YOU WILL WANT ONE.

HEART TO HLART

W. hke to have a heart to heart talk with on about the values we are offering.

M.o. ther suitable incide will suggest themselves to the decays .



LOTUS LAWN Bordered Stationery

A delightfully artistic touch given to an old favorite. It comes only in white, but has gold and beautifully-colored borders, with envelopes to match, adding greatly to the effectiveness of the clear, white, lawn-finished stock. A product pre-eminent in its appeal to people of good taste and refinement.

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, LIMITED

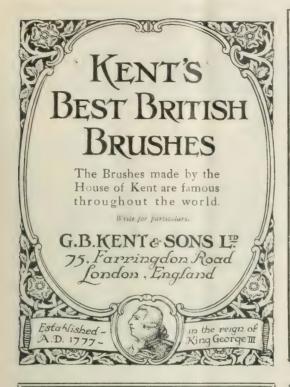
Makers of De Luxe Stationery

TORONTO

Current Prices on Drugs and Chemicals

The prices presented here represent average Toronto prices for the usual quantities purchased by retail dealers. Owing to the unsettled conditions these quotations are liable to change.

| cetail. It cet u.e. pdf b. Aceta, 9912 p.c., ib. Arsenious (pure), oz. Arsenious (red lump), oz. Prescious from Gum oz. | \$1 0" (40 | | | | h BU | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Aceta part b. Aceta Aceta BP, .b. Aceta 9912 p.c., ib. Arsenious (Arsenic), lb. Arsenious (pure), oz. | | A unamium, Acetotartrate. | 0.5 | Ashes, pearl, lb | 3.1 | Boroglycerine, oz \$0 | 00 |
| Aceta, 9012 p.c., ib. Arsenious (Arsenic), lb. Arsenious (pure), oz. | 44.4 | uz \$0 |).25 | Pot the Asphaltum, Ib. | . 12 | Bromine, oz. | . 20 |
| Arsenious (Arsenic), lb. Arsenious (pure), oz. | | Brounde, oz | .50 | the common to on hote | | Chioride, oz | . 5. |
| Arsenious (Arsenic), ID. Arsenious (pure), OZ | .20 | Chloride, pure, oz | .25 | each surphate, re-o2 bots, per o2. Balsam Canada, b. Copatba, Amer. lb. Copatba, English, lb. | 2.00 | Chroride, oz. Bromipin, ¹ ₄ lb., lb. Tabrets, box of 25 each | 4.30 |
| MISCHIOUS (POLO), OS. | .10 | Metal oz. N. tale pure oz. Sulphate pure, oz. Alumnol, oz. Alypin, 15 gr. bot. each. | .15 | Su.phate, 's-oz bots., | 11. 5 | Tablets, box of 25 each Bromotorm, o2. Bromural, o2. Bromotops, tb, Cadmium, o2 Bromitops, tb, Cadmium, o2 Bromide, o2. Chloride, o2. Nitrate, o2. Sulphate, o2. Sulphate, o2. Caffeine, o2. Benzoate, o3. Cittate, o2. | . 60 |
| Arsenious (red lump), Oz. | .05 | Sulphate, pure, oz | .15 | per oz | 21.50 | Bromural 02. | .75 |
| | 1.00 | Alumnol, oz. | .75 | Congiba. Amer., 1b. | 1.10 | B roomtops, 1b | .50 |
| Banzas, tron. Tanad oz. Boracie trystals. lb. Baracie, puly. lb. Butyric, oz. Cao dylic, 5 gr. hot. ea Camphoric, oz. Carboli, 1 a sats Carbolic, 5 lb. tins, lb. Carbolic, 10 lb. tins, lb. Carbolic, crude, Com'l., ga. | .30 | Alypin, 15 gr. oot., each. | 1.00 | Coparba, English, Ib | 2.30 | Cadmium, oz | .25 |
| Boracle (1981als, in. | | Ammobal, oz. Ammobal, oz. Ammobal, tablets, oz | 1.65 | Copatha. English, 1b. Peru. oz. Toru. oz. Bark, Ash, prickly, 1b. Bark, Ash, prickly, 1b. Cascolia, Bayberry, 1b. Cascolia, B. Cascolia, B. Cascolia, B. Cascolia, B. Coron, Cascolial B. Cherry, black, 1b. Cotton Root, 1b. Condurango, 1b. blm. 1b | . 612 | Bromide, oz | .311 |
| Butyric, oz | .5) | Armonal, tablets, oz | 1.65 | Bork Ash prickly lh | .25 | I dide. oz. | .33 |
| Cacadylic, 5 gr. bot, ea | . 30 | Armo and tablets of temporary and tablets of temporary of | .20 | Balk, Augustura, .b | 1.10 | Nitrate, oz | . 25 |
| Camphoric. oz. | .70 | Benzoate, oz. | ,20 | Bayberry, Ib |) () | Sulphate, oz | .30 |
| Carbolia 5 lb ting lb | .45 | Borate, oz | .20 | Canella, Ib. | .25 | Sulphide, oz. | .50 |
| Carbolic, 10 lb. tins, lb. | .43 | Bicarbonate. oz | .15 | Cascara, 10. | .75 | Benzoate, os. | 2.10 |
| Carbolic, crude, Com'l., | . 85 | Bromide, b | .35 | Cherry, black, 1b. | . 31 | Citrate, oz | . 7.3 |
| | | Carbonate C.P. Howard's. | ,00 | Cotton Root, Ib | .20 | Hydrobromate, oz | 1.20 |
| Chromic, pure Cryst, oz | 30 | 1b | 1.00 | Condurango, lb | 1.10 | Hydrochloride, oz | 1.00 |
| Chremic, pure Gryst, oz Crysophante oz Cimnamic, oz Citric, Ib. Cresylic, oz, Fluoric, 1 lb. bots, each Fluoric, ½ lb. bots, each Fluoric, oz, Gallic, oz. | 1.15 | Carbonate C.P., Merck's, | | Etin. 1b Hemlock, 1b. Mezercon, 1b. Petuvian, Red. 1b Peruvian, Yellow, 1b. | .15 | | 1.25 |
| (itric. lb | 2.00 | Carbonate powd. lb. | .60 | Mezereon, 1b | . 50 | Calamine, prepared, lb | .15 |
| Cresylic, oz | .40 | Eluoride oz | 1361 | Perustan, Red. 1b | 1.00 | Calcium, metal, oz | 6.00 |
| Fluoric. 1 lb. bots., each | 1.58 | Fluoride, oz | .50 | Peruvian, Yellow, ib | 1.50 | Acetate, os | .15 |
| Fluoric, 72 ID. Dois., each | 16 | Hypophosphite, oz | .30 | Poniegranate, lb | .20 | Carbide, lb | .50 |
| Fluoric oz. | 40 | Iodode, cz Liquor, fort., lb Molybdate, oz Muriate, lump, lb. | . 25 | Sassafras lb. | .90 | Carbonate, pure | .50 |
| Gallic, oz. Glycerine, phosphoric, oz. | 25 | Malshdate of | . 60 | Soup, .b | .33 | Carbonate, Precip., lb | .10 |
| Glycerine, phosphoric, oz. | .65 | Muriate, lump, lb | .40 | Tamarac, 1b. | .65 | Chloride pure lh | 1.00 |
| Hydrodic, oz. Hydrobromic, lb. Hydro-Silico, Fluoric, oz. | .45 | Gran | .30 | Watch Hazel | .15 | Glycerophosphate, oz | .80 |
| Hydro-Silico, Fluoric, oz. | .10 | Nitrate, com'l, lb | .15 | White Pine, 1b | .18 | Hypophos, oz | .20 |
| Hypophosphorus, 10 p.c., | | Nitrate, C.P., oz. | 9.0 | Pomegranate, 10. Popiar 1b. Sassafras 1b. Sassafras 1b. Tamarac 1b. Wahoo, 1b. Witch Hazel White Pine, 1b. Bartum, Acctate, oz. Hromide oz. | .20 | Acetate, 03. Bromide, 0s. Carbide, lb. Carbonate, pure Carbonate, Precip. lb. Chloride, com'l., lb. Chloride, pure, lb. Glycerophosobate, 02. Hypophos, 02. Hyposulphite, 02. | .15 |
| 0Z, | .15 | Persulphate, oz | .25 | Bromide, os | .40 | Indide, oz | .30 |
| Lactic, concentrated, oz | 35 | Phosphate pure, cz | .15 | Chiorate os | .15 | Lactophosphate. oz | .35 |
| Oz. Lactic, concentrated, Oz. Mallic, Oz. Meconic, Oz. Monchlor, actic, Oz. Muriatic, com . lb. Muriatic, C.P., lb. Nitric, com'l, lb. Oleic, pure, Oz. Osmic, 1 gramme tu., ea. Oxalic, lb. Oxalic pulv. lb. Perchloric, Oz. | 1.20 4.25 | Muriate, 10mp, 10. Gran Nitrate, com'l, 1b Nitrate, C.P., o2. Oxalate, o2. Persulphate, oz. Phosphate pure, c2. Saite; late, com'l, 1b. Sulphate, com'l, 1b. Sulphate, pure, c2. Sulphate, pure, c3. Sulphate, pure, c7. Sulphate, pure, c7. | .30 | Chiorate, oz. Chiorate, com'l., lb. Chioride, pure, lb. Mean. c.c. tubes, each Nitrate, oz. Oxide, Hydrate, com'l., | .20 | nyposupinte, oz. lodide, oz. Lactate, oz. Lactophosphate, oz. Nitrata, oz. Oxalate, pure, oz. Peroxido, oz. Phos. Precip., lb. Phos. phide, oz. | . 2 |
| Meconic, oz | .33 | Sulphate com'l lh | .15 | Chloride, pure, lb | .70 | Oxalate, pure, oz | .15 |
| Monochlor, acotic, oz | 45 | Sulphate, pure, oz | .10 | Metai, 2 c.c. tubes, each | 7.00 | Peroxide, oz | .30 |
| Muriatic, com a lb | .08 | Sulphide, pure, cryst., oz. | .90 | Oxide Hydrate com'l. | . 20 | Phosphide oz | . 91 |
| Muriatic, C.P., lb | .47 | Sulphite oz | .30 | Peroxide, Anhydrous. | .10 | Saccharate, oz | .20 |
| Olaic Dure OZ | 45 | Tertrate neutral as | .20 | Peroxide, Anhydrous, | .10 | Salicylate, oz. | . 43 |
| Osmic, 1 gramme tu., ea. | 5.10 | Sulphite oz. Sulphocyanide oz Tartrate, neutral, os. Valerianate, oz. | .75 | Porovide com'l lh | .50 | Sulphide oz | . 10 |
| Oxalic, 1b | .85 | Amyl. Acetate. Oxide, oz | .15 | Peroxide, com'l, lb. Phosphate, oz. Sulph. Precip. oz. Sulphide, pure, oz. | .20 | Sulphite, oz. | .13 |
| Oxalic, pulv. lb | . 25 | Butyrate, oz | . 45 | Sulph . Precip . oz | .10 | Sulphocarb, oz | . 2 |
| Perchloric, oz. Phosphoric, concent, 1500 |) | Formate, oz | .25 | Sulphide, pure, oz | .15 | Camphor, in bulk | 4.0 |
| | | Nitrate, oz Nitrite, oz, Valerianic, oz, | .70 | Beans, (alabar, oz | .15 | Phos. Precip., 1b. Phosphide oz. Saccharate, oz. Salicylate, oz. Sulphate, Precip., 1b. Sulphate, ez. Sulphate, oz. Camphor, oz. Sulphate, oz. Camphor, oz. Camphor, oz. Camphor, oz. Camphor, oz. Cantharides, whole, Chinese b. | 4. 1 |
| Phosphoric, dil., lb. Phosphoric, glacial, ox. Phosphoric, syrupy, 1750, | .30 | Valerianic, oz. | .70 | Tonquin, oz. Vanilla, Mexican, oz. Vanille Dourbon, oz. | .60 | Pandared lb | 4.5 |
| Phosphoric, glacial, ox. | .25 | Angesthesin 25 grm. pgks. | | Vanille Courbon, oz | .40 | Monobromide, oz | . 6 |
| 1b | 70 | each | 3.85 | Berberine, Muriate, oz Berberine, Sulph., oz | 4.20 | Cannabine Tannate, 15-gr. | |
| Proligenous, lb | .15 | Amylene, Hydrate, oz | 1.35 | Berberine, Sulph., oz | 4.20 | tubes, each | . 61 |
| Prussic, g.s., bots., dos | . 2.25 | Anethol, oz | .65 | Benzole, lb | | o Ih | 2.9 |
| Pyrogalic, Marck's, Oz. | .45 1.20 | Anisol. os. | 2.00 | Benzosai, oz. | 1.80 | Powder, Chinese, lb | 3.2 6.5 |
| | 1 00 | Anisol, oz | 0 00 | | | | |
| Salicylic, natural, oz | | | | Benzyl, Chloride, com., oz. | .50 | Whole, Russian, lb | 6.5 |
| Salicylic, natural, oz | 2.00 | Vest pocket, box, doz, . | 3.35 | Benzyl, Chloride, com., oz. Berries, Buckthorn, lb | 1.00 | Whole, Russian, lb Powdered, Russian, lb | 6.5 |
| Salievlic, natural, oz. Succinic, oz. Sulphanilic, oz. | 2.00 | Vest packet, box, doz, . | 3.35 | Benzyl, Chloride, com., oz. Berries, Buckthorn, Ib Coculus Indicus, Ib Cubebs, Ib. | .50 1.00 .75 2.25 | * lb | 6.5 6.5 |
| Salicylic, natural, oz. Succinic, oz. Sulphanilic, oz. Sulpha. Aromat. lb. | 2.00 .50 1.10 | Vest packet, box, doz, . | 3.35 .10 | Benzyl, Chloride, com., oz. Berries, Buckthorn, lb ('oculus Indicus lb Cubebs, lb. French, lb. | 1.00 .75 2.25 .20 | Whole, Russian, lb. Powdered, Russian, lb. Canthardin, 5 gr. tube, each Carbon, Bisulph, lb. | 6.5 2.2 .3 |
| 1b. Predigenous. b. Prussic, gs., bots., dos Pyrogalic, Marck's, oz. Salicylic, b. Salicylic, natural, oz. Sulphanilic, oz. Sulphanilic, oz. Sulphanilic, oz. Sulphanilic, oz. | 2.00 .50 1.10 .35 | Vest packet, box, doz, . | 3.35 | Benzyl, Chloride, com., oz. Berries, Buckthorn, lb. Coculus Indicus, lb. Cubebs, lb. French, lb. Juniper, lb. | 1.00 .75 2.25 .20 | Whole, Russian, lb. Powdered, Russian, lb. Canthardin, 5 gr. tube, each Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. | 6.5 2.2 |
| Salicylic natural oz. Succinic oz. Sulphanilic oz. Sulph. Aromat lb. Sulphocarbolic, oz. Sulph. com'l., lb. Sulph. C P. lb. | 2.00 .50 1.10 .35 .08 .47 | Vest packet, box, doz, . | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 | Benzyl, Chloride, com., oz. Berries, Bückthorn, lb. Coculus Indicus, lb. Cubebs, lb. French, lb. Juniper, lb. Laurel, lb. Prinkly, Ach. lb. | .50 1.00 .75 2.25 .20 .20 | Whole, Russian, lb. Powdered, Russian, lb. Canthardin, 5 gr. tube, each Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Costureum. uz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 |
| Saticylic natural oz. Succinic oz. Sulphanilic oz. Sulph. Aromat. lb. Sulphearbolic, oz. Sulph. com'l., lb. Sulph. CP., lb. Sulphurous. lb. | 2.00 .50 1.10 .35 .08 .47 .15 | Vest nucket, box, doz. Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, oz. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz Liver (crocus), lb. Ovid. White, 'Anid Anti- | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 | Benzyl, Chloride, com., oz. Berries, Buckthorn, Ib. Coculus Indicus, Ib. Cubebs, Ib. French, Ib. Juniper, Ib. Laurel, Ib. Prickly Ash, Ib. Poke, Ib. | .50 1.00 .75 2.25 .20 .20 .20 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Castoreum, oz. Celloidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. | 6.5 3.2 .3 .6 1.5 |
| Salicylic natural oz. Succinic, oz. Sulphanilic, cz. Sulpha Aromat, lb. Sulphocarbolic, oz. Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulphocarbolic, cp., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearic, lb. | 2.00 .50 1.10 .35 .08 .47 .15 | Vest nucket, box, doz. Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, oz. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz Liver (crocus), lb. Ovid. White, 'Anid Anti- | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 | Benzyl, Chloride, com. oz. Berries, Buckthorn, lb. Coculus Indicus, lb. Cubebs, lb. French, lb. Juniper, lb. Laurel, lb. Prickly Ash, lb. Poke, lb. Saw Palmetto, lb. | .50 1.00 .75 2.25 .20 .20 .20 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Castoreum, oz. Celloidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .6 1.5 .3 |
| Salivylic natural oz. Succinic, oz. Sulphanilic ez. Sulpha. Aromat. lb. Sulpha. com'l., lb. Sulpha. CP. lb. Sulphurous. lb. Stearic, lb. Tannic, lb. Tannic, cryst. lb. | 2.00 .50 1.10 .35 .08 .47 .15 .65 | Vest maket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox, Pulv, pure, ox, Arsenate, oz, Chloride, oz, Liver (crecus), lb, Oxide, White (Acid Anti- monic), oz, Tart, Pulv., (Tartar Experies lb) | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 | Benzoinal, lb. Benzosal, oz. Benzyl, Chloride, com., oz. Benzyl, Ebuckthorn, lb. Coculus Indicus, lb. Cubebs, lb. French, lb. Juniper, lb. Laurel, lb. Prickly Ash, lb. Poke, lb. Saw Palmetto, lb. Betol, oz. | .50 1.00 .75 2.25 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Castoreum, oz. Celloidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 |
| Salleylic, natural, oz. Sucjinic, oz. Sulphanilic, oz. Sulphanilic, oz. Sulphanoarbolic, oz. Sulph, com'li, lb. Sulph, com'li, lb. Sulphi, C.P., lb. Sulphi, C.P., lb. Sulphi, C.P., lb. Tartaric, cryst., lb. Tartaric, cryst., lb. Tartaric, pulv., lb. | 2.00 .50 1.10 .35 .08 .47 .15 .65 2.65 1.25 | Vest maket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox, Pulv, pure, ox, Arsenate, oz, Chloride, oz, Liver (crecus), lb, Oxide, White (Acid Anti- monic), oz, Tart, Pulv., (Tartar Experies lb) | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate. | | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Castoreum, oz. Celloidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 |
| Sulph, com'l., lb. Sulph., CP, lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearic, lb. Tamic, lb. Tartaric, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. | .08 .47 .15 .65 2.65 1.25 1.25 | Vest maket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox, Pulv, pure, ox, Arsenate, oz, Chloride, oz, Liver (crecus), lb, Oxide, White (Acid Anti- monic), oz, Tart, Pulv., (Tartar Experies lb) | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, | .75 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Castoreum, oz. Celloidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 |
| Sulph, com'l., lb. Sulph., CP, lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearic, lb. Tamic, lb. Tartaric, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. | .08 .47 .15 .65 2.65 1.25 1.25 | Vest nocket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv, pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz Liver (crocus), lb, Oxide, White (Acid Anti- monie), oz Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Equetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antitoxine, Neuralsie, oz. | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.30 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, | .75 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Castoreum, oz. Celloidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 |
| Sulph, com'l, lb. Sulph. CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearic, lb. Trannic, cryst., lb. Tartaric, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. Vicerume of | .08 .47 .15 .65 2.65 1.25 1.25 1.50 | Vest macket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox, Pulv, pure, ox, Arsenate, oz, Chloride, oz Liver (crocus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Anti- monic), oz Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antioxine, Neuralzie, oz. Antioxine, Neuralzie, oz. Antioxine, Salicylate, oz. Antioxine, Salicylate, oz. Antioxine, Salicylate, oz. | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, | .75 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Castoreum, oz. Celloidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 |
| Sulph, com'l, lb. Sulph, CP, lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tannie, lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. V permue | .08 .47 .15 .65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 | Vest macket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox, Pulv, pure, ox, Arsenate, oz, Chloride, oz Liver (crocus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Anti- monic), oz Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antioxine, Neuralzie, oz. Antioxine, Neuralzie, oz. Antioxine, Salicylate, oz. Antioxine, Salicylate, oz. Antioxine, Salicylate, oz. | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetrachloride, lb. Castoreum, oz. Celloidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph, com'l, lb. Sulph, CP. lb. Sulphurous, lb. Sterric lb. Tattarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, pulv., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Vric, oz. Vrictorium oz. Vantime une amorph, 21 Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. | .08 .47 .15 .65 .2.65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 | Vest mocket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv, pure, oz. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz. Liver (crecus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz. Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antitoxine Neuralzie, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chirette, lb. Chirette | 6.5 2.2 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 |
| Sulph, com'l, lb. Sulph, CP. lb. Sulphurous, lb. Sterric lb. Tattarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, pulv., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Vric, oz. Vrictorium oz. Vantime une amorph, 21 Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. | .08 .47 .15 .65 .2.65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 | Vest mocket, box. doz. Antimony, metal. ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chlorida. oz. Liver (crocus). lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic). oz. Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Aptiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apolysine, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chirette, lb. Chirette | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph, com'i, ib. Sulph, CP, ib. Sulphurous, ib. Stearie, ib. Tannie, ib. Tartarie, cryst., ib. Tartarie, cryst., ib. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. V permue Ventime unic amorph, 21 Adeps Lanae, hydrous ib. Airol oz. Albumen, from egg, oz. | .08 .47 .15 .65 .2.65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 | Vest mocket, box. doz. Antimony, metal. ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chlorida. oz. Liver (crocus). lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic). oz. Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Aptiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apolysine, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each | 3.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chirette, lb. Chirette | 6.5 2.2 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, pulv., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. Vrecrume oz. Vrecrume oz. Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. Airol oz. Albumen, from lead oz. Lbumen, from lead oz. | .08 .47 .15 .65 .2.65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 .20 .55 .75 .35 | Vest mocket, box. doz. Antimony, metal. ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chlorida. oz. Liver (crocus). lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic). oz. Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Aptiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apolysine, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each | 3.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.30 .65 .25 .90 55.00 1.96 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschloride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celiodin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxialte, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chieta, lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chieta, lb. D. & F. Methyl, lb. Commercial, | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, pulv., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. Vrecrume oz. Vrecrume oz. Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. Airol oz. Albumen, from lead oz. Lbumen, from lead oz. | .08 .47 .15 .65 .2.65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 .20 .55 .75 .35 | Vest mocket, box. doz. Antimony, metal. ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chlorida. oz. Liver (crocus). lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic). oz. Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each. Apollysine, oz. Apomorphia, Muriate, oz. Apomorphia, Muriate, oz. Apten, Nuls. lb. Nuls. puly. lb. Arecoli, Must. bd. Arecoli, Must. bd. | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .25 .75 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Benzoate, oz., Betanapthol oz. Carb., 1b. Citrate oz. Ladude Latuer, th. Metal, oz. Nitrate, crystals, cz. Oxilate, oz. Oxilate, oz. Oxilate, oz. Oxilate, oz. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 .65 .80 .88 .25 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschloride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celiodin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxialte, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chieta, lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chieta, lb. D. & F. Methyl, lb. Commercial, | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous. lb. Stearie. lb. Tarnarie. lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, pulv., lb. Trichloracetic. oz. Uric. oz. Veccutime nutre amorph. 21 Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. Airol oz. Albumen, from egg, oz. Albumen, from egg, oz. Albumen, from blood oz. Usah. sulfan | .08 .47 .15 .65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 .20 .55 .75 .35 | Vest mocket, box. doz. Antimony, metal. ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chlorida. oz. Liver (crocus). lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic). oz. Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each. Apollysine, oz. Apomorphia, Muriate, oz. Apomorphia, Muriate, oz. Apten, Nuls. lb. Nuls. puly. lb. Arecoli, Must. bd. Arecoli, Must. bd. | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 .25 .90 55.00 1.96 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz., Carb., lb., Carb., lb., Citrate, ox., ladde, liquor, lb., Metal, ox., Nitrate, Crystals, oz., Oxyalate, oz., oz., oz., oz., oz., oz., oz., oz. | .75 .85 .50 5.55 .65 .80 .88 .25 .40 .45 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chirette, lb. Chirette, lb. Chiretal Hydrate, lb. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous. lb. Stearie. lb. Tarnarie. lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, pulv., lb. Trichloracetic. oz. Uric. oz. Veccutime nutre amorph. 21 Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. Airol oz. Albumen, from egg, oz. Albumen, from egg, oz. Albumen, from blood oz. Usah. sulfan | .08 .47 .15 .65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 .20 .55 .75 .35 | Vest mocket, box. doz. Antimony, metal. ox. Pulv., pure, oz. Arsenate, oz. Chlorida. oz. Liver (crocus). lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic). oz. Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apollysine, oz. Apomorphia, Muriate, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. | 3.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .25 .75 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Z. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. Citrate, oz. Ludude Liquor, lb. Metal, oz. Nitrate, Crystals, oz. Oxyalate oz. Oxyalate, oz. Phosphate, oz. Phosphate, oz. Salicylate, oz. | .75 .85 .50 .55 .65 .80 .88 .40 .45 .45 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chirette, lb. Chirette, lb. Chiretal Hydrate, lb. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous. lb. Stearie. lb. Tarnarie. lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, pulv., lb. Trichloracetic. oz. Uric. oz. Veccutime nutre amorph. 21 Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. Airol oz. Albumen, from egg, oz. Albumen, from egg, oz. Albumen, from blood oz. Usah. sulfan | .08 .47 .15 .65 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.70 .20 .55 .75 .35 | Vest mocket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv, pure, oz. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz Liver (creeus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz Tart. Poliv, (Tartar Equetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apollysine, oz Apomorphia, Muriate, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Areca, Nuts. lb. Nuts. pulv. th Arecoline, Hydrobrom, 15 Arecoline, Hydrobro | 0.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .75 | Bismuth, Ammon. Citrate. oz. Benzoate. oz. Betanapthol. oz. Carb., lb. Citrate. oz. Indude. Indude. Indude. Oz. Nitrate. Crystals. oz. Oxyalate. oz. Oxyalate. oz. Phosphate. oz. Salicylate. oz. Salicylate. oz. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 .65 .680 .88 .25 .40 .45 .45 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chirette, lb. Chirette | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. Vrecrume, oz. Vrecrume, oz. Albumen, from blood, daylore, | .08 .47 .15 .65 .65 .1.25 .1.25 .1.50 .1.70 .20 | Vest mocket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, ox. Chlorida: az Liver (crocus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Equetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, ox. Antipyrine, Salicylate, ox. Aptiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apollysine, oz Apomorphia, Muriate, ox. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Areca, Nuts. lb. Nuts. pulv. th Arecoline, Hydrobrom, 15 Argentamine oz. Argentum, crede (Obl- | 2.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .50 1.30 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon. Citrate. oz. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol. oz. Carb. 1b. Citrate oz. Loluor. b. Metal. oz. Nitrate. Crystals. cz. Oxdati. oz. Oxdati. oz. Oxychloride, oz. Phosphate, oz. Salicylate. oz. Subsallate. oz. Subsallate. oz. Subsallate. oz. Subsallate. oz. Subsallate. oz. Subsallate. oz. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 .65 .680 .88 .25 .40 .45 .45 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chirette, lb. Chirette | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. Vrecrume, oz. Vrecrume, oz. Albumen, from blood, daylore, | .08 .47 .15 .65 .1.25 .1.25 .1.50 .20 .55 .75 .35 .10 .12 .30 .00 .20 .00 .64 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 | Vest mocket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, ox. Chlorida: az Liver (crocus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Equetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, ox. Antipyrine, Salicylate, ox. Aptiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apollysine, oz Apomorphia, Muriate, ox. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Areca, Nuts. lb. Nuts. pulv. th Arecoline, Hydrobrom, 15 Argentamine oz. Argentum, crede (Obl- | 2.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .50 1.30 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon. Citrate. oz. Betangathol. oz. Garb., Ib. Citrate, oz. Indride. Lituor, Ib. Metal. oz. Nitrate. Crystals, oz. Oxidate. oz. Oxidate. oz. Oxyde. Oxyde. oz. Salicylate. oz. Subpatitate. oz. Subpatitate. oz. Subpatitate. Subpatitate. Subpatitate. Subpatitate. Subpatitate. | .75 .85 .50 .5.25 .565 .800 .88 .25 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .65 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chirette, lb. Chirette | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. Vrecrume, oz. Vrecrume, oz. Albumen, from blood, daylore, | .08 .47 .15 .65 .65 .1.25 .1.25 .1.25 .1.50 .1.70 .20 | Vest mocket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, ox. Chlorida: az Liver (crocus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Equetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, ox. Antipyrine, Salicylate, ox. Aptiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apollysine, oz Apomorphia, Muriate, ox. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz. Areca, Nuts. lb. Nuts. pulv. th Arecoline, Hydrobrom, 15 Argentamine oz. Argentum, crede (Obl- | 2.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .50 1.30 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon. Citrate. oz. Betangathol. oz. Garb., Ib. Citrate, oz. Indride. Lituor, Ib. Metal. oz. Nitrate. Crystals, oz. Oxidate. oz. Oxidate. oz. Oxyde. Oxyde. oz. Salicylate. oz. Subpatitate. oz. Subpatitate. oz. Subpatitate. Subpatitate. Subpatitate. Subpatitate. Subpatitate. | .75 .85 .50 .5.25 .565 .800 .88 .25 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .65 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, or. Celioidin, or. Cerium, nitrate, or. Oxalate, or. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chioral mid. or. Chicral Hydrate lb. Chioral Hydrate lb. D. & F. blue label, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. Lyman's, lb. Commercial, ll. Lyman's, lb. Chiorofony, for spirits, or. for oils, or. Carbonate, or. C | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. V recrume of Ventime nure amorph., 24 Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. Airol oz. Albumen, from blood oz. | .08 .47 .15 .65 .2.65 1.25 1.25 1.50 .20 .55 .75 .75 .10 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .2 | Vest mocket, box, doz. Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz. Liver (crocus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz. Tantite lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antioxine, Neuralsic, oz. Apliol, green, oz. Aplogue, Neuralsic, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochior, 1 gr. bots, each Applysine, oz. Apocodeine, de control oz. Argentum, oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, oz. Argentu | 2.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .12 1.25 2.25 1.50 1.30 .65 .90 55.00 1.96 .65 .75 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Z. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. Citrate, oz. Ludude Lisuur, lb. Metal, oz. Nitrate, Crystals, oz. Oxadate oz. Phosphate, oz. Salicylate, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subinitrate li Tribromphenol, (Xereform) | .75 .85 .50 5.25 .55 .65 .88 .25 .40 .45 .45 .45 .45 .65 .55 .67 .40 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chioralamid, oz. Chieral Hydrate lb. Chioralory, lb. D. & F. blue label, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. Lyman's, lb. Commercial, ll. Lyman's, lb. Chioralory, for spirits, oz. for oils, oz. Chloride, solution, oz. Chioride, solution, oz. Chicke, oz. Carbonate, oz. Chicke, oz. Chicke, oz. Charles, oz. Chicke, oz. Chicke, oz. Charles, oz. Chicken, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph. CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tattarie, cryst., lb. Tattarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Arrichael, coz. Uric. oz. Vrecrune oz. Vrecrune oz. Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. Airol oz. Albumen, from egg, oz., Albumen, f | .08 .47 .15 .65 .2.65 .1.25 .1.25 .1.50 .1.50 .20 .55 .75 .35 .10 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .2 | Vest mocket, box, doz. Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz. Liver (crecus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz. Tarter (Tartar Antinosin, oz. Antinosin, oz. Antinosin, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 2 Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Argentum, oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, despendente, b. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, lb. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, lb. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, de | 0.35 .10 .10 .30 .45 .65 .25 1.50 .65 .25 .25 .30 .65 .75 | Bismuth, Ammon. Citrate. oz. Betangathol vz. Carb., lb. Citrate, oz. Lahuor, lb. Metal., oz. Nitrate, Crystals, oz. Oxidate oz. Oxidate oz. Oxidate oz. Oxidate oz. Salicylate, oz. Salicylate, oz. Subsaliate, oz. | .75 .85 .50 .52 .55 .63 .80 .88 .25 .40 .45 .40 .65 .50 .00 .45 .40 .65 .65 .40 .65 .65 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chioralamid, oz. Chieral Hydrate lb. Chioralory, lb. D. & F. blue label, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. Lyman's, lb. Commercial, ll. Lyman's, lb. Chioralory, for spirits, oz. for oils, oz. Chloride, solution, oz. Chioride, solution, oz. Chicke, oz. Carbonate, oz. Chicke, oz. Chicke, oz. Charles, oz. Chicke, oz. Chicke, oz. Charles, oz. Chicken, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Trichloracetic, oz. Uric, oz. Vrecrume, oz. Vrecrume, oz. Albumen, from blood, daylore, | .08 .47 .15 .65 .2.65 .1.25 .1.25 .1.50 .1.50 .20 .55 .75 .35 .10 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .2 | Vest mocket, box, doz. Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz. Liver (crecus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz. Tarter (Tartar Antinosin, oz. Antinosin, oz. Antinosin, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 2 Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Argentum, oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, despendente, b. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, lb. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, lb. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, de | 0.35 .10 .30 .30 .45 .65 .2.25 1.30 .65 .25 .90 55.00 1.96 .65 .25 .25 .25 .35 .36 .36 .36 .36 .36 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Z. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. Citrate, oz. Ludude Lisuur, lb. Metal, oz. Nitrate, Crystals, oz. Oxyalate oz. Oxyalate oz. Phosphate, oz. Salicylate, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodine, oz. | .75 .85 .50 5.25 .65 .80 .25 .40 .45 .40 .65 .50 .00 .75 .40 .25 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidin, oz. Celioidin, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chieral Hydrate lb. Chiroralorm, D. & F. blue label, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. Lyman's, lb. Commercial, ll. Lyman's, lb. Chiroralmy, for spirits, oz. for oils, oz. Chiroride, soluble, oz. Chloride, Soluble, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalate, oz. Sulvalate, oz. Crichonium, Acetate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalate, oz. Carbonium, Acetate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalate, oz. Carbonium, Acetate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalate, oz. Carbonium, Muriate, oz. Pure Crystal, oz. Salieviste, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph. CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tattarie, cryst., lb. Tattarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Arrichael, coz. Uric. oz. Vrecrune oz. Vrecrune oz. Adeps Lanae, hydrous lb. Airol oz. Albumen, from egg, oz., Albumen, f | .08 .47 .15 .65 .1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 .20 | Vest mocket, box, doz. Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz. Liver (crecus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz. Tarter (Tartar Antinosin, oz. Antinosin, oz. Antinosin, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 2 Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Argentum, oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, despendente, b. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, lb. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, lb. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, de | 0.35 .10 .30 .30 .45 .65 .25 .25 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .35 .75 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Z. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. Citrate, oz. Ludude Lisuur, lb. Metal, oz. Nitrate, Crystals, oz. Oxyalate oz. Oxyalate oz. Phosphate, oz. Salicylate, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodine, oz. | .755 .85 .50 .50 .55 .55 .65 .80 .88 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 .45 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chiefe, lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chiefe, lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chiefe, lb. D. & F. Methyl, lb. Commercial, ll. Lyman's, lb. Chymophy, for spirits, oz. for oils, oz. Chiroride, soluble, oz. Chiroride, soluble, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalustic, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalustic, oz. Crichonium, Meriate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalustic, oz. Cashonate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalustic, oz. Cashonate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalustic, oz. Cashonate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvalustic, oz. Circhonidia, Sulp. oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph., com'l., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulph., CP., lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, eryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, lb. Tartarie, lb. Tartarie, lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, lb. Tartari | .08 .47 .15 .65 .126 .1.25 .1.25 .1.26 .1. | Vest mocket, box, doz, Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv, pure, oz. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz Liver (crecus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz Tart. Pulv., (Tartar Emetic lb. Antinosin, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Antipyrine, Salicylate, oz. Apolo, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apollysine, oz Apomorphia, Muriate, oz. Arbutin, Crystals, oz, Argyrol, Oz, Argyrol, Oz, Argyrol, Oz, Argyrol, Oz, Bromide, oz, Chlyride, oz, Lottfee oz, | 2.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .2.25 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .35 .65 .24 .65 .24 .65 .24 .65 .24 .65 .24 .65 .23 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. Citrate, oz. Ladude Lituur, lb. Metal, oz. Nitrate, Crystals, oz. Oxalate oz. Oxylate oz. Oxylate oz. Oxylate oz. Salicylate, oz. Salicylate, oz. Subsallate, oz. | .75 .85 .50 .50 .55 .65 .80 .88 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .65 .00 .75 .45 .10 .30 .366 .18 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Celioidn, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chireste, oz. Chireste, | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |
| Sulph, com'l, lb. Sulph, CP, lb. Sulph, CP, lb. Sulphurous, lb. Stearie, lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, cryst., lb. Tartarie, l | .08 .47 .15 .65 .126 .1.25 .1.25 .1.26 .1. | Vest mocket, box, doz. Antimony, metal, ox. Pulv., pure, ox. Arsenate, oz. Chloride, oz. Liver (crecus), lb. Oxide, White (Acid Antimonic), oz. Tarter (Tartar Antinosin, oz. Antinosin, oz. Antinosin, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apiol, green, oz. Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 2 Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 gr. bots, each Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Arbuit, Crystalls, oz. Argentum, oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, crede (Ool- largolum), oz. Argentum, despendente, b. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, lb. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, lb. S. Vyneont, Bernmede, de | 2.35 .10 .30 .45 .65 .2.25 1.30 .65 .25 .25 .35 .65 .24 .65 .24 .65 .24 .65 .24 .65 .24 .65 .23 .65 | Bismuth, Ammon, Citrate, oz. Z. Benzoate, oz. Betanapthol oz. Carb., lb. Citrate, oz. Ludude Lisuur, lb. Metal, oz. Nitrate, Crystals, oz. Oxyalate oz. Oxyalate oz. Phosphate, oz. Salicylate, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodide, oz. Subiodine, oz. | .75 .85 .50 .50 .55 .65 .80 .88 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .45 .40 .65 .00 .75 .45 .10 .30 .366 .18 | Carbon, Bisulph, lb. Tetraschoride, lb. Cestoreum, oz. Cerium, nitrate, oz. Oxalate, oz. Chalk, French, lump, lb. French, powd., lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chiete, lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chiete, lb. Chiroralmid, oz. Chieral Hydrate lb. Chiroralorm, D. & F. blue label, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. D. & F. pure, lb. Lyman's, lb. Commercial, ll. Lyman's, lb. Chirorophy, for spirits, ez. for oils, oz. Chiroride, soluble, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Surate, oz. Powdewod, oz. Sulvahate, oz. Chiroride, Soluble, oz. Sulvahate, oz. Cinchonium, Muriate, oz. Pure Crystal, oz. Sulvahate, oz. Cinchonium, Muriate, oz. Cinchonium, Muriate, oz. Cinchonium, Sulvahate, oz. Cinchonium, Sulvahate, oz. Cinchonium, Muriate, oz. Cinchonium, Sulvahate, oz. | 6.5 2.2 .3 .3 .6 1.5 .3 .2 .4 .0 .7 .8 1.9 |





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| Marie . | 200 | . serine Sancylate, 5 gr. tube. | | Goza Shara ay go D. | \$1.00 | Iron, Oxide, Com'l, Ib | \$0.20 |
|--|--------|---|-----------|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| iv. 7, &r bm, .a.," | -3 | | · 1 . · · | Gum Sheirac, or ge, lb . Sheliac, breac, c, lb Sheirac, powd b | 3.25 | Black oz | . 15 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | Ether, Sulph., lb Sulph., Squibbs, % lbs., | .50 | She.,ac. powd b | 5.07 | Brown, pure, lb Red, Saccharated, lb | .40 |
| N1 1010 2 | 200 | Sulph., Squibbs, 1/4 lbs., | | Sterax, 67. Spruce, 1b. Substitute Yel. Dextrine | 2.00 | Pentonized, oz | .40 |
| Suphate, e2. | 20 | 1b | 1.68 | Substitute Yel. Dextrine | .15 | Perchloride, oz. Phosphate, Scale, oz. Pyrites, lb. Iron Pyrophos., oz. | .40 |
| Suphate, o2 | , + 00 | n'ts, Brande oz. | . 311 | Thus cTurper inc. Ib. | .1 . | Pyrites, lb. | .30 |
| Title of the ma | 17.70 | Formate, oz. | .10 | Tamarac, 1b. | 1.50 | Iron Pyrophos., oz Salicylate, oz | .20 |
| Parte J. 1810. 0 pl. 11. 11. | 1.2 | Iodide, oz. | .65 | Tragacanth, pulv., lb | 5.00 | Sesquichloride, oz | .10 |
| (oct.1.00) | 1.25 | reathe. B. 18 · z each . | .70 | Tragacanth, extra select. | | Silicate, oz | .20 |
| Pulv., lb | 1.25 | 1. 1. 50. 12 | 3.00 | Tragacanth, 2nd select, | 8.75 | Succinate, oz. | 1.35 |
| | | Europhen, oz | 2.10 | lb Tragacanth, Sorts, lb | 5.00 3.00 | Succinate, oz. Sulph., Exsic, lb. pure, lb. | .08 |
| Hydrochar Hydrochar Hydrochar Sulphate, oz. Cachenen, C.P. (ryst. 1) Fr. het. each Cologyth, apple, lb. | 14.50 | 1 din Tablets 1: gramme | 1.00 | Gun Cotton, oz | .40 | | .30 |
| Sulphate, oz | 10.00 | each (bexes of 10 tab | | Haemoglobin, os. | . 85 | Sulphocyanide, oz Tart and Potash, oz | .50 .25 |
| Colchiena C.P. Cryst. 15 | | lets box | 1.00 | Hedotal, oz | 1.35 | Valerianate. oz | .70 |
| Colocynth, apple, lh. | 2.65 | Ferratin, oz. | 1.40 | Heliotropin, os | .50 | Wire, fine, lb. | .50 |
| | 200 | ribrolysin, tube, each | .30 | gramme bots., each | 1.00 | Sulphide, lumps, lb sticks, lb | . 40 |
| Comodion, 10 | .60 | Flowers, Arnica, lb | 1.50 | Hematrophone, pure, 1 gr. | | Isinglass, American Fish, oz. | |
| Canthar, 2 | . 1201 | Chanomile, German. Ib Calendula, Ib. | .80 | Hydrobromate, 1 gr. | .35 | Brazil, oz | .55 |
| Styptic, oz, | .15 | Calendula, lb. | 3.50 | tube, each | .45 | Russian, oz | 1.50 |
| Coloring, Brandy, lb | 25 | | . 35 | Honey, 1b | 1.00 | June Pawpaw, oz | .70 |
| Confect., Opium, 1b. | .75 | Rose, oz. Formaldehyde, lb. | .20 | Hydrastin, Alkaloid, 15 gr. tubes, each | 1.00 | Jalap, Resin, oz | .75 |
| Roses, lb. Senna, lb. | 1.25 | rormaidenyde, ib | 1.20 | | 2.15 | Kamala, oz. Kaolin, lb. Kefir, fungi, oz. | .12 |
| Sulphur, lh | 1.00 | Fig r Spar, powd., 1b | . 15 | Hydrastin, Hydrochlor, 15 | 2.15 | Kefir, fungi, oz Keratin, Peptonized, oz | 1.65 3.25 |
| Corper. Acetate, pure. oz | . 25 | Fluorescein, oz Fuller's Earth, lb | .90 | Sulphate, 15 gr. bots, ea | 2.30 | Kesselguhr, Natural, 1b | .40 |
| Arseioniate, oz | .20 | Powdered | .07 | Hydrastinine Hydrochlor. | | Kousso, oz Kola Nuts, lb | .20 |
| Ammonia Sulph., oz | .15 | Gaduol, oz. | .50 | 15 gr. tubes, each Hydroquinone, oz | 1.85 | Lactophenin oz | 1.15 |
| Carbonate, lb. | .45 | Gallobromal, oz. Galls, powd., ib. | .60 | Hyoscine Hydrobrom, 1 gr. | | Lactucarium,oz. Lactucarium,oz. Laevulose, Diabetic, 100 | 1.25 |
| | .15 | Garile, 1D | .80 | tube each Hydrochlor, 1 gr. tube. | | laevulose, Diabetic, 100 gm. tin, each | .80 |
| Citrate, oz. | . 311 | Gelatine for Hypodermic use, | 1 60 | eact | 1.75 | Syrupy, Microscopy, oz | 1.00 |
| rilings, oz | . 26 | (o s per doz | 2. " | Pure Amorphous, 1 gr. | .5) | Lard, Benzoated, lb | .60 |
| 1 111, (Z | .15 | to lating Silver late, and | 1 | Hyoscvamine, amorph., | | hb. h. Acetate, lb. Arsenate, Com'l., lb. Arsenate, Com'l., lb. Carbonate, E.P., lb. | .55 |
| | .25 | Gelseminine, C.P., 5 gr. bot. | .70 | Cryst . 1 gran . each Hydrochlor, 5 gr. tube, | , 411 | Acetate, lb | . 25 |
| Nurate, oz. Oxalate, oz. | .85 | Hydr do mate 5 gr. bst | | each | 1.75 | Arsenate, Com'l., lb | .30 |
| Oxide, black, oz. | .25 | Hydrochlorate, 5 gr. bot | . 7×1 | Sulp pure 5 grains each | . 6.) | Carbonate, E.P., 1b | .90 |
| Potass. Chloride, oz | .20 | | .70 | lehthalbin, oz. | 1.25 | Chromate Pased 67 | .15 |
| Shet, oz Sulphide, oz, | . 25 | Supporte, 5 gr but each | .75 | Ichthyol Sodium, oz | .60 | Dioxide, oz. Fotl. Assay, lb. Iodide, oz. | .10 |
| Sulphate, pure, lb. | .20 | Greatine, oz. | . 45 | Insect Powder B | 1.5 | Cotl. Assay, lb | .35 |
| Sulphate, pure, lb Sulphate, com'l., lb | .19 | G. N. J. W | . 14 | Iodine, Chloride, Tri., oz | 1.10 | Nitrate, pure, oz | .20 |
| Tattrate, oz Wire, oz | .25 | the second | .50 | (ommercial, or | . 40 | Com., 1b | .40 |
| Cowhage, oz. | 1.75 | Glycin, oz | .55 | Resushmed Indochloride, os. | .80 | Oxide black, oz | .10 |
| | | Glycin, oz. Glycyrrhizin, Ammon., oz., God Brennde Mono, 5 gr | .90 | lodoform, Cryst., or powder | | louise, 92. Nitrate, pure, 92. Com., lb. Ole ate, 92. Ovolo black, 92. Swisher, 92. Swisher, 92. | .85 |
| Carl. az. Crocus, Martis, lb. Croton, Chloral, ez. | .35 | bot, each Bromide, Tri., 5 gr. bot. | .70 | Indeferm Decimal as | . 60 | Peroxide oz. | . 12 |
| Croton, Chloral, oz. | .80 | Bromide, Tri., 5 gr. bot. | .40 | Iodoform, Deodorized, oz. Iodomuth, os | 1.00 | Sulphate, C.P., oz. | 10 |
| t marn, az | 1.00 | Chloride and Sodium, 15 | . 4. | Iodoformogen; oz | .55 | Test th | .15 |
| Citile Ush hare the Powdered, Ib. | 1.10 | gr. bots., doz | 4.20 | | 1.75 | Sulphate, C.P., oz. Sulphide, oz. Test, 1b. Leaves, Stramanium, 1b. | .60 |
| Daturnine, Pure, 5gr. bot., | | solu., oz | 8.00 | Iodel. ez | .55 | Uva Ursi, lb. Lecithin, 15 gr. bot, Tablets (100 in bot) bot | . 30 |
| Hydr chlor, 5 gr. bot., | . 4 | Chloride, dry, 15 gr. bots | 0.00 | Iodophenin, oz | 2.00 | Tablets. (100 in bot), bot | |
| | . 75 | Oxide, 15 gr. bot., each. | 1.45 | Iodothyrine, oz | 5.00 | Lenigallol, oz | 1.00 |
| Sulphate, 5 gr. bot., each Delphinine, 15 gr. bot., each Diabetin, 100 grammes for Discettl M robine, oz. | .75 | Grains, Paradise, oz | .12 | Indepyrine, 1 gramme bots. | | Leptandrin, os | .80 |
| Diabetin, 100 grammes for | 2.00 | Guaicol, Carbonate, oz | . 85 | lonone grain | .50 | Lime, Chloride, 1 lb | .15 |
| Di cetyl M rphine, oz. | 20.00 | | 2.35 | Iridin, 1, 02, each | 1.00 | Liniment, Aconite, lb | 2.25 |
| Table 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | .75 | Valerianate, oz. Valerianate, oz. Gusiacum, Rasp., ib. Gusta: a Pulv., oz. Call Alocs Barb., ib. | .85 | Fron Acetate oz | .25 | Relladona Ih | 3.50 |
| | .55 | Guarara Pulv., oz | 20 | Ammoniated, lb | .70 | Camph Co pure Chloroform, lb | 2 (0) |
| Digitalin, German, pure, | 4,00 | Aloes, barb., pulv., lb | .85 | Powd., oz | .35 | | 1.75 |
| l'igitine pure 5 gr, tube | ٥. | las (gpe, lb., | .35 | '' Solution, lb | .30 | Indian ib | 2.50 |
| each | .40 | Aloes, Cape, pulv., lb | 1.6 | Alum, oz. Ammonia, sulp. oz. | .05 | Opii, II | 2 65 |
| Dimethyl Amid berzalde hyde, oz | 1.75 | Aloes, Socot, puly., lb | 1.65 | Ammoniated lb | .70 | Sinapus Co. ab | 2.23 |
| Din die, 15 gr tube wich . | 1, 11 | Ammoniac, lb | 1.65 | Ammon., Mur., lb Arsenate, oz | .50 | Todins, ib. Opti, il. Saponis if P., ib. Strains Co., ib. Terebinth v lb. | 1.30 |
| Diphenylamine, oz | . 2.5 | Arabic, select, ib. | .55 | | .20 | Liquor Ammon Aget Fort | 1.00 |
| Iti Thanel-Indide or | 7 1 | Arabic, Pulv., Opt., lb. | .60 | Benzoate, oz. Bromide. oz. Hydrogen, oz. | .50 | Citras, Fort., Ib. | .30 |
| Merck's (Theobromine | 2.40 | Assafoetida, Powd., 1b | 6.25 | Hydregen, oz | .15 | Citras, Fort., Ib | .50 |
| and Soda Salicyl), oz. | .75 | Arabic, Pulv., Sorts, lb. | .55 | Caeodylate, ez Carb., Precip., lb. Sacch., lb. Chloride (Verrie), ez. | 3.00 | | .20 |
| l'dinol, powd. oz | | Benzain, lh Catechu Com'l (Japonica) | . 60 | Sacch., lb. | .50 | Arsenicalis, lb | . 1.5 |
| Elaterin, 18 oz. hot, each | .40 | 1. | .27 | Chloride (Ferrie), oz | . 15 | Carbo Detergeno, lb | 1.00 |
| Elaterin, Cryst., 15 gr. bot., | | Catechu Cubes II. | .50 | (Ferrous), os | .25 | Donovani, lb | .40 |
| | 2.46 | Catechu Pulv., lb. | .60 | " Ammonia 1b. | 2.10 | Ferri Acetas, Fort., 1b. | .90 |
| Emetine, Alkaloid, 5 gr. bot | | *** Campain 10 | 1.45 | Citrate and Quinine, 4 | .40 | | 2.10 |
| Fpicarin, Veterinary, e2 | 1.00 | | 1 50 | 10 pc. oz | . 50 | '' Perchlor, Fort . Ib. | . 22 |
| [1] [10] 117 | 0.1 | Galbarum, oz. Gambage, Ib Gambage, Pulv., Ib. Gambage, Pulv., Ib. Gambage, Pulv., Ib. Gambage, Pulv., Ib. Kina, Ib. | 3.50 | " pe. oz " 10 pe. oz " B.P. 2 " and Strych, oz | .00 | Pernit, 1b. | .30 |
| Trget 1b Puly B. | 7 65 | Gamboge, Pulv., 1b. | 8,60 | Filings, lb. | .30 | Hydrarg, Perchlor, lb Nit. Acid, lb Plumbi Acetas, lb. | 1.00 |
| Frgotine. Benjean, oz | 4.10 | Graigenn Ordinary, th . | 1.75 | | .50 | Plumbi Acetas, 1b | . 20 |
| Prothed Tatranicrate T. M. | | Kina the | 1.45 | I dide, oz. | .45 | Sartal Flay Co 1h | 1.50 |
| Ferrie CP 5 gr. tube | 9.9 | Miss III | 1.55 | I dide, oz. Hypophos, cz. Saccharated, oz. | . 30 | Soda, Chlor., 1b | .18 |
| rie CP 5 gr. tube | 1 75 | Title H | 1.75 | | .30 | Soda, Chlor., lb. Soda Ethylate, cz. Strychnine lb | . 25 |
| CP 2 gr tube each | .75 | M. C. | 1 - | Lacioun sphate, oz | .35 | Zinci Chlor., 1b. | . 40 |
| C.P. 3 gr. tube, each | 1.15 | O'iba mm 'b S 1 d 1 . | 1.50 | and Manganese Citrate. | .85 | Liquorice Paste Ih | 1.40 |
| Hydrobromate, 5 gr. tube. | 1.50 | Sang Drac nie th | 9 00 | Pentonizel oz. | .35 | Powd. Extract, 1b Y. & S sticks, 1b | 1.75 |
| | 1.75 | Sang Draconis, powd., | 0 00 | Nitrate Crysta's, oz | .25 | Lithia Bitartrate oz | .36 |
| Hylr ' sale 5 gr tibo | 1 75 | Souther to the | 2.25 | Ossigta oz Perrie Scales oz. | .20 | Beuz ate oz. Bromide, oz. | . 30 |
| Vi to " or tube each | 1.75 | Seedlac oz | 10 | Oxalate and Potassium | 0.1 | Carbonate oz | .60 |

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| Lithia Chloride. 12. | \$0.25 | N. 1814 4 | \$1.15 | Tel. 1b | \$0.20 | Cyanide, mixture | \$1.50 |
|---|--------|---|-------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| 1 , 1; oz, | . 6 1 | N. 1850 2 | .15 | Tal. lb | .25 | Hymphhyenhite 07 | .30 |
| A trate, cZ | | Salt, lb | .30 | Artificial, oz. | .15 | Glycerophosphate, oz. Hyposulphate, oz. Hyposulphite, oz. | .50 |
| Sancylate, oz. Taribular, lb. | 45 | Sheet, oz. | .10 | Writergreen, oz Artificial, oz. Wormseed, oz. Wormwood, oz. | .75 | Hyposulphite, oz. | 1.20 |
| Litmus, Granular, 1b | 2.00 | Nosophen, oz. Nux Vomica, powd., lb. | 2.50 | Oil Cake ground lb | .06 | Icdate, oz. | 5 40 |
| Cubes, ib. Lassipher, or Lamiten, or Lyppins, or Lyppins, or Lyppins, or Lyppins, or | 2.00 | Oil Amber, crude, lb. | 1.00 | Ontments, Belladonna, oz. Blue, lb. Boracic Acid lb. Calamine, lb. Canthar, lb. | 1.50 | Metabisulphate, os Nitrate, lb C. P., lb. Oxalate, Neutral, lb | .25 |
| Landra, oz. | 11.00 | Rectified, lb. | 1.25 | Boracic Acid 1b | .45 | C. P., 1b | 1.00 |
| Lupuln, oz | 8 10 | Rectified, lb | 1.50 | Canthon lb. | 1.10 | Oxalate, Neutral, Ib | 1.80 |
| Lycetol, oz | 3.75 | Persic, oz. Dulc, lb. Aniline, oz. Anise, oz. Bannara lb. Bays Green, oz. Bay Rum oz. | 1.25 | Canters, 1b. Cathore, 1b. Co. 1b. Co. 1b. Hyd. Ammon, Chlor., 1b. Biniodide, 1b. Nivestin, 1b. Oxide, Flav., 1b. Oxide, Rub., 1b. Lodine, 1b. | . 75 | Perchlorate, oz Permanganate, lb | 1.65 |
| Magnesium, Ammonia, Phos | . 20 | Aniline, oz | .15 | Gallae, 1b. | 1.75 | Phosphate C.P., os Prussiate, Red, Cryst., lb. Red. Pulv., lb. | 1.85 |
| phate. oz | 2.5 | Banara Ib. | .25 | Hyd. Ammon, Chlor., lb | 1.15 | Red. Pulv., lb | 1.90 |
| Bromide, oz. Carb. (ounces), lb pender ats. lh (powdered), lb (Calcined), lb | . 45 | Bays Green, os | .10 | Biniodide, lb | .90 1.75 | | |
| (pender as , lb . | 1.50 | Bergamot, oz | .65 | Nitratis, 1b. | 1.35 | Silicate, oz. Silicofluoride, os. And Soda Tart., C.P. | .15 |
| (Calcined), lb | .60 | Cade, oz. Cajeput, oz. Cajeput, lb. Capsicum, oz. | 1.00 | Oxide, Flav., 1b | .90 | And Soda Tart., C.P. | 1.40 |
| Chilestiffe 182, | . 1. | t alaphor. 1b, | .15 | Iodine, lb | 1.10 | Cryst., lb | 1.00 |
| Citrate, soluble, lb | 1.25 | Capsicum, oz | 1.15 | Compd., lb | 2.00 | Pulv., lb. | 1.00 |
| Glycerophosphate, oz Hyrophosphite, oz | .80 | Catavay, oz | .65 | Oxide, Kub., ib. Iodine, ib. Compd., ib. Ledstorm, ib. Plumbi, Acetats, ib. Plumbi, Acetats, ib. Plumbi, Iodi ib. Restin, ib. Suiphur, ib. | .50 | Pulv., lb. C.P., Cryst., os. C.P., powd., os. Sulphite, os. Sulphocanb., os. Sulphocanb., os. Sulphocanb., os. | .20 |
| Magnest in Metal, powd, cz. Nitrate, cz. Phosphate, on. | .15 | | | Plumbi, Acetats, lb | .65 1.40 | Sulphocarb of | .25 |
| Phosphate, os | .15 | Cost of the first the cost of | .48 | Resu. 1b. | .75 | Sulphocyanate, om | .85 |
| | | yeast, pure, ib. | 2.75 | Sulphur Ib | .65 | Sulphuret, lb | 1.25 2.80 |
| Salicylate, oz. Sulphate, C.P., dried, lb. | .45 | Wood, Ib. | .90 | Sulphur compound, lb | .80 | Propylamine, oz | 1.00 |
| Sulphite, oz | .08 | Cedrat, oz | .00 | Zinei, Oxide, lb | .60 | Chlor., os | 2 50 |
| Wire, OS | 1.50 | Chaulmoogra, os | 3.5 | Oleo-Resin, Capsicum, oz | .60 | | |
| Malleln (5 gramme tubes), | 1.00 | Citrone.la, Com'l, lb. | .95 | Opium. oz. Pulv. oz. Orange Peel | 1.00 | Pulvis, Aloes Co., 1b | 1.00 |
| Maltose, oz | 1.05 | Cinnamon, True, oz. | 2.50 | Ground | .25 | Amygdal, lb. Antimon Co., lb. | .60 |
| Manganese, Borate, oz | .85 | Cloves, oz | .50 | Pancreatine, Pure, Active. | | Aromatic or Cinnamon Co. | 1.00 |
| Carbonate, oz. Chloride, oz. tlyce rephas, oz. Hypophos, oz. Lodide, oz. Metal, oz. Oxide, commercial, b. Black, pars, b. | .20 | Cloves, oz | 5.50 | Paraine Finkler oz | 1.45 | Aromatic or Cinnamon Co. lb. Pulvis, Creta, Aromat, lb. | .50 |
| Olycorophos, oz | .5 / | Mace, Essential, oz. | .25 | Merck's, oz | 1.85 | C. Opii, lb. | .90 |
| Iodide, oz. | .60 | | 1.7 | raraiormaidenyde, oz | .20 | Ipecac Co., lb. | 2.75 |
| Metal, os | .50 | Cepatha, oz. | 1.10 | Pelletierine, Sulphate, 15 gr bot., each | 2.00 | Jalap Co., lb. | |
| Oxide, commercial, lb Black pure lle | 1.95 | Cotton Sood mal | 3.80 | Tannate, 15 gr. bot., ea | 1.50 | Licerice Co., lb. | 8.00 .40 |
| Peptonized, oz | .50 | Cotton Seed, gal. Croton, os. | .25 | Pepsine, Boudaults, oz Scale, Pure Soluble, lb | 1.85 6.50 | Altap Co., 1b. Kino Co., 1b. Licerice Co., 1b. Opii Co., 1b. Rhei Co., 1b. Scammony Co. 02. Scidlitz 1b. | 1.80 |
| Phosphate, oz | .20 | Olei Resil. oz | 1.00 | Pure, Soluble, on | ,55 | Scammony Co., oz. | 1.20 |
| Phosphate, oz. Sulphate, oz. Marna oz. Marna oz. Merna oz. Acroare ll. Acetate. oz. | .13 | | 1.25 | Perhydrol, 50 gramme bots., | .85 | Seidlitz lb. Tragacanth Co., lb. Thompson's Composition, | .45 |
| M. r. urv 11. | 1.35 | Dill. oz. Erigeron, oz. Eucalyptus oz. | 1.00 | each Petrolatum Yellow, Ib | .75 | Thompson's Composition. | 1.25 |
| Acetate, oc. | .30 | Eucalyptus oz. | .90 | Petrolatum Yellow, Ib | .27 | 10 | .80 |
| Acetate, oz. Bichlor, (Corres, Sub- | | Fennel, oz | .45 | White, lb | . 1 | Putty Powder, lb | .90 |
| limate), lb, | | Fusel 1b. Hemlock, pure, 1b. | 2.00 | Powd . oz Phenalgine Tablets, oz Phenalgine | 1.55 | Pyramidon, Swiss, os | 8.25 |
| Biniodide, oz | .55 | No. 2 lb. Goose, lb. | 1.75 | Phenazone, oz | .85 | Salicviate, oz. | 2.25 |
| | | Goose, lb. | 4.40 | Phenel, Bismuth, os | .80 | Salicylate, oz | . 25 |
| With Chalk, oz. Chleride (Calomel), lb. | 3.15 | Juniper, Berries, oz. | 1.(11) | Phenol. Chloride, oz | .45 | Pyrogallol, Biemuth, os Pyrolignine, os | 1.85 |
| Chi. Am. (White Presin) | | Wood, Ib. Layender, Eng., oz. | 3.50 | Phloroglucin, 1/2 os., each Vanillin, 1/2 os., each | .80 | Quassia chips. Ib | .15 |
| Cyanide, oz. Lodo Viride, oz. Nitrate Cryst., oz. | .45 | Exotic. oz. Lavender, French, oz. | 5.50 | Phosphorus, lb | 1.10 | Quassia chips, lb Quassia, 15 gr. bot., each | 1.85 |
| Iodo Viride, oz | .55 | Lavender, French, oz | .60 | Pentoxide, os | .60 | Quinine, Alkaloid, oz | 2.05 |
| | | Garden, oz. Lemon, Opt., lb. | 3.00 | Red. oz. Pilocarpine, Alkaloid, 5 gr. | .30 | Arsenate, oz. Bisulphate, oz. Cacodylate, oz. | 1.45 |
| Precip. t. Ub. | 3,40 | Grass, oz. Linseed, boiled, gal. | . 20 | bot., each | .75 | Cacodylate, oz | 4.20 |
| Oleate, 10 p.c., oz Oleate, 20 p.c., oz | .38 | Raw, gal. | 3.21 | Hydrobromate, 5 gr. bot., | .90 | Dihydrochlorate, oz | 2.25 |
| Oxide Flav. oz. Oxychloride, oz. | .35 | Raw. gal. Mace, Essential, oz. Mace, Expressed, oz. | -40 | each Muriate, 5 gr. bot., each. | 55 | Ferro Cyanide, oz Glycerophosphate, oz | 2.05 |
| Oxychloride, oz | .65 | Malefern, ez. Mustard, artificial, oz. Essential, oz. | .25 1.05 | Nitrate, 5 gr. bot., each Salicylate, 5 gr. bot. each Sulphate, 5 gr. bot., each | .55 | Hydrobromate, oz | 2.00 |
| Oxycyanide, oz. Salicylate oz. | . 45 | Mustard, artificial, oz | 1.15 | Sulphate, 5 gr. bot., each | .60 | Hydrobromate. ez Hydrochloride, ez Hypophosphite, ez | 1.50 |
| | | Mybrane. 1b. | 2.35 | | 1.80 | Phosphate, oz | 6.60 |
| Min'l), oz | .40 | Mybrane, lb. Neatsfoot, gal. Neroli, oz. Nutmeg. oz. | 2.75 | Piperine, 1 oz., each Pitch, black, lb. Burgundy, lb. | .07 | Sulphate, oz | 1.60 2.25 |
| Min'l), oz. | .25 | Neroll, oz. | 3.00 | Burgundy, Il | .45 | Salicylate, oz | 1.20 |
| Sulphocyanide, oz | .35 | Olive, pure | 8.75 | Platinic Chloride, 5 p.e. | 3.80 | Valerinite, oz | 3.50 |
| Tannate, oz | .35 | Orange, oz Bitter, oz, Origanum, White, oz, | .60 | sol., oz | | Resublimed, oz | 3.25 |
| Mesotan, 10 gramme Methylene, Iodide, oz | 1.25 | Origanum, White, oz | .20 | Foil, per gr. | 8.00 | Rice Flour, lb | .15 |
| Microcosmic Salts, cz | . 15 | No. 2 lb. | 3.00 | Foil, per gr. Wire, per gr. | .50 | Rodinal, 3 ez. hottle for . | .90 |
| Milk Sugar 1b. Mistura, Ferri Co bl. | . 6.5 | Origanum, White, oz. Red. lb. No. 2 lh. Palm, lb. Patchouli, oz. Pennyroyal, oz. Pepper, black, oz. Oleo Resin, oz. | .50 | Plumbago, Ib | .13 | Root, Aconite, lb | 1.45 |
| Glycyrrhiza Co. (U.S.P.), | .60 | Pennyroyal or | 1.00 | Poppy heads, per doz | . 70 | Pulv. 1b. Alkanet, 1b. Angelica, 1b. Armest 1b. Relladonna oz | 3.75 |
| Morphia, Alkaloid, oz | . 60 | Pepper, black, os | 1.20 | Potassium, pure 14 oz. es. | 1.20 | Angelica, lb. | 2.00 |
| Acctate, oz. | 6.25 | Oleo Resin, oz | 2.50 | Acetate, lb. Arsenate, oz. | 1.35 | Belladonna, oz. | .15 |
| Acctate, oz | 20,00 | Peppermint, Jap., oz English, oz. | 2.00 | | .20 | Belladonna, oz powd., oz | .15 |
| Muriste, oz Sulphate oz | 6.27 | | 1.50 | | 77.0 | Blood, Ib. | 1.70 |
| Tartrate, oz Valerianate, oz | 10.00 | P trolatum Amer., gal Pimento, oz. | 3,50 | | 90 | Durauck, 10 | · 48 O |
| Manachlanaphanal | 20.00 | Pinnus, pumilion, oz. | . 65 | " CP Cryst lb | 1.25 | Calamus, lb | .75 |
| Monochlorophenal, oz Moss, Iceland, lb | .60 | Finns, Sylvestria, oz. | . 35 | " CP lb Crystal | .85 1.60 | Colochici, lb. | 8.50 |
| Trish, 1b. Bleached, 1b. | .25 | Ray or on many 11 | .10 | | | cut. lb. Calamus, lb Colochici, lb. Curcuna, pulv. lb. Dandelion, lb. Dock, yellow, lb. | 35 |
| BIUSK, CHRION, OZ. | 2.00 | Rhodii, oz. Rose, No. 2, 14, each Rose Virgin, 14, each | .70 | Bisulphite, lb. Bittant plus lb. Bit ande ll | 1.45 | Dock, yellow, lb | . 30 |
| | | R se Virgin, 14, each | 3.50 | Brande D | 1.75 | nather the | .30 |
| Napthaline, E.P. Cryst or | 1.25 | Rosemary, Opt., oz. | . 25 | Caustic, Purif. by alcohol, | .90 | Galangal, lb | . 50 |
| Myrtol, oz. Napthaline, E.P., Cryst., oz. E.P., pulv., os. | .10 | Rosemary, Opt., oz. Com'l. ib Santal opt. oz | 1.75 | lb | 2.00 | Columbo, lb. | .55 |
| Flake, lb. | .18 | | 1.25 | lb | 1.50 | Root Gentian, lb pulv., lb | .30 |
| Nonthal Alpha Received | | Sassafras lb | 3.00 | Potassium Chlor, Puly 1h | \$0.50 | Guisens, oz. Golden Seal whole, lb. | 9.00 |
| Medic'l. oz | .33 | | .75 | Pulv CP lb | .55 | Powd., 1b. | 10.00 |
| | . 25 | | 20 50 | Chlorate 1b Potassium Chlor Pulv 1b Pulv CP 1b CP 1b Crystal Clayida 11 | . 22 | Powd., lb | |
| | | Oil. Skunk, lb. Spearmint, oz. | 4.75 | | | Ib. Ipecac, oz. Julio Porto Ib. | .55 |
| b) . Dr. / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / | 3.1 | St Johnsmost 1h | 4.75 | Chromate, Yellow, C.P., | 2.60 | Later 1 | 1.35 |
| f H ' 18' 17 | | | | | | | |
| Chleride oz | .15 | St. Johnswort, lb | 2,00 | oz | 3.20 | 1 1,4 1p° · · · · | 1.40 |
| Chleride, oz | .15 | Spruce 1b. | 2,00 | OZ | 3,50 | Leptandrin, lb | |

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| ic . estable site, altra | \$ 1.00 | Sabadilla, lb\$4.35 | Natural 71 | .00 | Thorium, Nitrate, oz\$ | 32.10 |
|---|---------|--|--|-------|--|---------|
| Man lieue, digrid. Auts. Vis. di Prairie Brica Pontiss. | 2 . | Pulv., ib | Silicate, lb | .13 | Thymo, / | 1.30 |
| Man Irane, .1 | 2 | Stavesacre, 10 | | .20 | Thyroidine. oz. | 1.50 |
| St. d. | | Stramonium, 1b | Soda Sulphate, C.P., dried, | .20 | Tin, Metal Sticks, oz Granulates, lb | 2.00 |
| A 311 8. 10 . | | Stropanthus, lb. | lb. | .30 | Powder nne os | .25 |
| 104 10. | | 5 10.11 of F | Sulphite, Cryst, or Gran. | | Rasped, oz | . 25 |
| Paten Birta | . 6 | Stropanthus, lb. 4.00 Sunfewer 30 Verm cot lb 60 | ale and a second second | .12 | Rasped, oz. Tomene, lb. Tow, lb. Tribromphenol, oz. | . 45 |
| Peurist. | . 6- | Seleptum in sticks, (z 1.50) | " C.P., .b, | .25 | Tow, 1b | .50 |
| Rehi I any ib. Rehi I any ib. Riet Lil and d | | S Br mide, 12 2.00 | " Dried, C.P., 1b | .35 | Tribromphenol, oz | 1 60 |
| Kehr I m.v., Ib. | 2.80 | Chloride, oz 1.15 | Sulphocarb, oz | .15 | | 1.00 |
| Rhei, Lala garanda a | O . | (yahine 's oz., rach | Tartrate, (F. oz. | .1. | Trifering oz. Trikresol, oz. | 1.00 |
| Turkey (So called) | . 31 | Silver Neuclinate, oz 3.20 | | . 65 | Trikresol, oz | .25 |
| P1,1 2 | . 4 | | Solution | .40 | Triphonin or | 1.50 |
| Sassiparilla. Hordiras | | Nitrati errst 2 . 1.45 used, 7 1.55 | l'ablings \ 1 02 | ,03 | Triphenin, oz. Tumenal, 25 grammes for | .55 |
| h. | 1.2 . | ned. (7. 1.55 Oxide, oz. 2.50 Sulphate, oz. 2.00 | | .10 | Turpentine, chian, os | 1.50 |
| .b Moxican, 'L. | . 54 1 | Sulphate oz 2.00 | flydrang, Buchlor, 1b. | .65 | Venies b | .65 |
| Serpentana | 2.50 | 5 111 (1) 11 (4) 12 (1) 11 | | .10 | Unguentum, Crede, oz | 2.00 |
| Serpe 67, 113 | 1.10 | Macc, ,b 1.20 | Vlemmicks (Calc. Sulph.). | | Uranium, Acetate, oz | 2.00 |
| Sombill, OZ. | . 50 | Seetch 1b 1.40 1 milends 1b 1.90 | 1b | .65 | Chloride, oz | .60 |
| Spigelia, lb | 1.9 | Lentends 1b 1.90 | Somatose, oz | .60 | Nitrate, oz. | . 45 |
| Squilis, white, lb | . 35 | Soap, Arsenical, lb40 Castile, pulv., lb40 | Spartein, Suli 1, oz ea 1 Sparn aceti, Il | .35 | Crea Crystals, Pure, os | . 85 |
| Pulv lb | . 40 | Curd, lb | Sparn aceti, Il | .65 | Nitrate, oz | .65 |
| Saffron, Amer., oz | .15 | Curd, lb | Spirits Ammon, Aromat, 1b. | .9, | Urethane, oz | . 60 |
| Spanish 07 | 1 1 | Soft. 1b | | 00.5 | Vanilline oz | 2.00 |
| Sul and the State of the State | 1.50 | Soft. 1b | Stannous, Chloride, C.P., oz. | .10 | Vanilline, oz | .55 |
| Carlshad artificial 1b | .30 | Whale Oil, lb20 | Stanic, Chloride, oz. | . 60 | Verdigris, balls, lb. | 1.50 |
| Fisom the | .10 | Soda, Acetate, lb55 | | .15 | Pulverized, lb | 1.50 |
| Spanish, oz. Spanish, oz. Sul artist if Carlsbad artincial th Flyom th Howard's, th. | .15 | Aluminate, oz | Stearine, the | .65 | Veronal, substitute, oz | 1.00 |
| Glauber, lb | .05 | and Ammonia Phos. (Micro- | Stearine, Ib | . 51 | Vinegar, Cantharides, 1b | .90 |
| Glauber, 1b. Sal Nitre, cryst, 1b. gran, 1b. prinella, 1b. Rochelle, Soda, 1b. | .28 | scini Salts), lb85 | Carbonate oz. | .10 | Way, Bayberry, 1b | 1.10 |
| gran, lt. | .25 | Arsenate, pure, dry, oz15 | Chlorate, oz Chloriue, 17 Lactate, oz. | .20 | Brazil or Carnauba, lb | 1.00 |
| Princila, in | fs. i | Aisenite, pure, oz20 | Chlorine, 17 | . 200 | Ceracine, Ib | .40 |
| Soda Ib | .04 | Ash. 1b | Lactate, oz | .25 | Japan, 1b | . 45 |
| 5008, 10 | 1.60 | Benzonte, oz20 | Nitrate, Ib. | .65 | Paraffine. 1b. | .20 |
| Sala z | 1,25 | Biscarb., 1b | Nitrate, lb. Oxalate, oz. | .10 | White No. 1, ID. | 1.45 |
| Salo z Salophen, oz | 4.50 | Bichromate, fused, oz | Salicylate, U2 | .15 | Paraffine. 1b. White, No. 1, 1b. White, No. 2, 1b. Yellow (Beeswax) 1b. | .60 |
| Conguinavina Alkaloid 5 #P | | Biphosphate, oz 15 | Struchting | 3,15 | Vylol oz | .15 |
| but each | .35 | Bisulphate, pure., oz | Arsenate oz 3 | 3.60 | Xylol, oz. Yohimbine, Cryst., 1 gram | |
| Nitrate, 5 gr. bots., each | .45 | Bisulphite lb | | 2.85 | tube, each | 1.05 |
| Saturde of | 15.10 | Pure, dry, oz | Glycerophosphate, oz 3 | .10 | Tablets, (tubes of 10), | |
| Satombe o. Santyl. Liquid, oz. | 2.20 | Bitartrate, Cryst., oz | Hydrochlorate, oz 3 | .25 | each | 1.00 |
| Capsules, 30 in box Saponin, 's oz. bot., each. | .75 | Bromide, gran., lb 1.35 | Hypophos, oz 3 | 3.25 | Zinc, Acetate, pure, oz | .15 |
| Saponin, 14 oz. bot., each. | . 13 | Cocodylate, 1/8 os., each50 | Nitrate, oz 2 | .50 | Benzoate, oz | .50 |
| Sconolamine hydrochlor, 5 | . 65 | Carb., C.P., Cryst., lb | Sulphate, ez 2 | 2.50 | Bromide. oz | .40 |
| gr. bots. each | 1.00 | taustic, gran., lb21 | Phosphate, oz | .80 | Carbonate, lb. Precip., oz. Chloride fused oz | .15 |
| Seeds, Angelica, lb | .45 | Sticks, lb60 | valerianate, % oz | .60 | Chlorida furni | .20 |
| Anise, lb | . 50 | '' Sticks pure by | Tablets have such | . 7.5 | | .20 |
| Star lb. | .60 | Sticks, pure, by alcohol, lb 1.25 | Succus, Conium, lb 1 | .10 | Cyanide, oz. Perrocyanide, oz Granulated, 1b. free from Araenic, | . 25 |
| Burdock, 1b | . +11 | Chlorate, oz | Tarax lb 1 | .60 | l'errocyanide, oz | .40 |
| Canary, lb. | .45 | Choleate, oz40 | Sulfonal, oz 1 | .50 | Granulated, lb | .75 |
| Cardamon, Decort, lb | 1.25 | Chloride, pure, os10 | Sulphaminol, oz 2 | 2.00 | " free from Arsenic, | |
| Pulv., lb | 2.05 | Cinnimate, 1/8 oz., each 15 | | .15 | | .15 |
| Celery, lb | .50 | Citrate, oz | Iodide, ox | .50 | Hypophosphite, oz | .60 |
| taraway, .b | .25 | Ethylate, dry. oz. 1.25 Fluoride, oz | Out th | .37 | Iodide, oz. | . 35 |
| Calabia th | 5.00 | Fluoride, oz | Powdered 1h | .05 | Metal Dure oz | .10 |
| Caraway, b Caraway pely lb Col-chier lb. | 5.15 | Glycerinophosphate, oz 25 | Opt., Ib. Powdered, Ib. Sublimed, Ib. Extra, Ib. | .10 | Nitrate, pure, oz. | .20 |
| Conjum. 1b. | .80 | Hypochlorite, Solution, oz10 | Extra, 1b. | .12 | Oleate, oz | .15 |
| Coroando, l | .15 | Hypophosphite, oz20 | Roi, ID | .10 | Oxide, 16 pure, 16, | , 25 cr |
| pulv., 1b | .18 | Hyposulphate, oz55 | Vilum, 1b | .20 | pure, 1b | . 411 |
| Cr ton, the | . 25 | Hyposulphite, lb. C.P | Tamarinds, lb | .16 | Hubbucks, 1b. | 1.10 |
| Cr ton, ib | .42 | Lactate, Syr., oz | Tannaibin, oz | . 7.5 | dry process, lb | .40 |
| pulv., lb | . 45 | Lactate, Syr., oz25 | Tannigen, oz I | .00 | Permanganate, os | .70 |
| Dill, ib. | .40 | Meconate, oz 2.25 Metaple sphate oz | Tar. Barbadoes ib. | . 611 | Phosphate | .25 |
| 1 et.hel. It | .35 | Metaphe sphate oz | Stockholm, lb. | | Salicylate, oz. | |
| Plax, lb. | .17 | Nitrate, Crude, 18 15 Nitrate, Pure Cryst., os10 | Terebene oz | .60 | Stearate, os. | .30 |
| Finte Crollin, 10. | . 1 4 | Nitro-prusside, oz 1.40 | Terpin, Hydrate, oz. | .15 | Comp or | .60 |
| Particular Days of | .15 | Nitrate, oz | Terpinol, Liquid, oz | .30 | Sulphate, pure, oz. C.P., Cryst., lb., C.P., Gran., lb., C.P., dried, lb. | .20 |
| Hemp, lb. | .20 | Oleate (Z | Theobromine, oz 1 | 1.50 | " C.P., Cryst., lb | .30 |
| Seeds. Hyoscyamus, lb | 0.50 | Oxalate 02 | and Soda Salteviate oz. | . 7.5 | " C.P., Gran., 1b | .30 |
| Lobelia. lb | . 55 | Perhorate, Medicin, oz15 | Thucin, or | 3.40 | C.P., dried, lb | .40 |
| Maw, D. | 1.00 | Permai sanate oz30 | Theorine, Soda Acetate, oz. 2 | .10 | | .15 |
| Mustard, White, lb | '.55 | Soda, Phosphate, gran., lb15 | Thucoi substitute or " | 2.50 | Sulphate oz. Sulphate oz. | .20 |
| Quince, lb. | 2.00 | O. P., Cryst., lb50 C.P., pulv., lb55 | | .75 | Suit inearly oz. | .15 |
| Rape, lb. | | So neylate the 1.25 | | 3.15 | Cryst (Z | 5 |
| 400pt, 10 | . 20 | | | ,,,,, | 15 4 12 11111 | . , |
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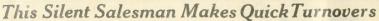
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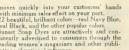
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